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Arabnews in new format

Arabnews today becomes the first newspaper in the Middle East, and one of the first outside the United States, to adopt a six-column format. We believe the paper will be more attractive and easier to read, without losing its ability to inform.

With the new format, advertising rates have to be amended. At first glance that may look like an increase, but it is not. The same amount of money buys the same amount of space, but as the column width will be six centimeters instead of 4.5, rates have to be altered.

The new rates are:

Front page cm/col SR100	Full page SR14,500
Back page cm/col SR74	
Inside pages cm/col SR47	
Quarter page SR3,700	(27 cm X 3 col)
Half page SR7,250	(27 cm x 6 col)

To Afghanistan

More Soviet troops sent

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 31 (R) — More Soviet troops and military equipment poured across the border into Afghanistan Monday, informed Western diplomatic sources reported.

But the arrival of Soviet soldiers and supplies through Kabul airport was slowed by bad weather which closed the airfield briefly Sunday, the sources said.

News covered the capital, which has become a virtual Soviet garrison town since a coup engineered by Moscow overthrew Hafizullah Amin.

His successor, Babrak Karmal, was installed by Soviet troops who arrived in Kabul last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Since then an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 troops, many from Soviet Central Asia, have entered Afghanistan by air and by the Soviet-built highway south to Kabul from the Oxus River boundary between the two countries.

According to reports reaching Pakistan from Asian and Western diplomats in Kabul, the Soviet troops are with tanks have begun digging in on the outskirts to form a defensive line around the capital.

Authoritative sources in Pakistan reported Sunday night that the Soviet troops had begun spreading out across the country to towns including Jalalabad, 35 miles from the Khyber Pass, the main gateway to the Indian subcontinent.

The Pakistan newspaper *Jang* reported Monday that rebel tribesmen who have been fighting a guerrilla war against Afghanistan's Marxist government had opened fire on Soviet convoys as they made their way out of Kabul.

Quoting reports from across the border, *Jang* said Afghan troops at Jalalabad had been fighting and had broken out between supporters and opponents of the new Soviet government.

The report could not be confirmed. Travelers reaching Peshawar and Jalalabad was quiet Monday and Sunday and traffic was moving normally.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said Monday the Afghan army was in complete control of the country with life returning to normal everywhere after the events of the last week.

In a report quoting Kabul Radio Tass said the country's government and revolutionary council had met under the chairmanship of President Karmal to discuss the implementation of its program.

The new leaders, decreed that the defense intelligence affairs ministers should have their work put in order, Tass said.

Policy against Peking unchanged

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal Monday strongly reaffirmed the Kingdom's continuing policy of not establishing diplomatic relations with Communist countries.

"There is no basis to rumors that Saudi Arabia has changed its stand concerning not establishing relations with Communist countries," the Prince was quoted as saying in an interview with *Al-Jazira*.

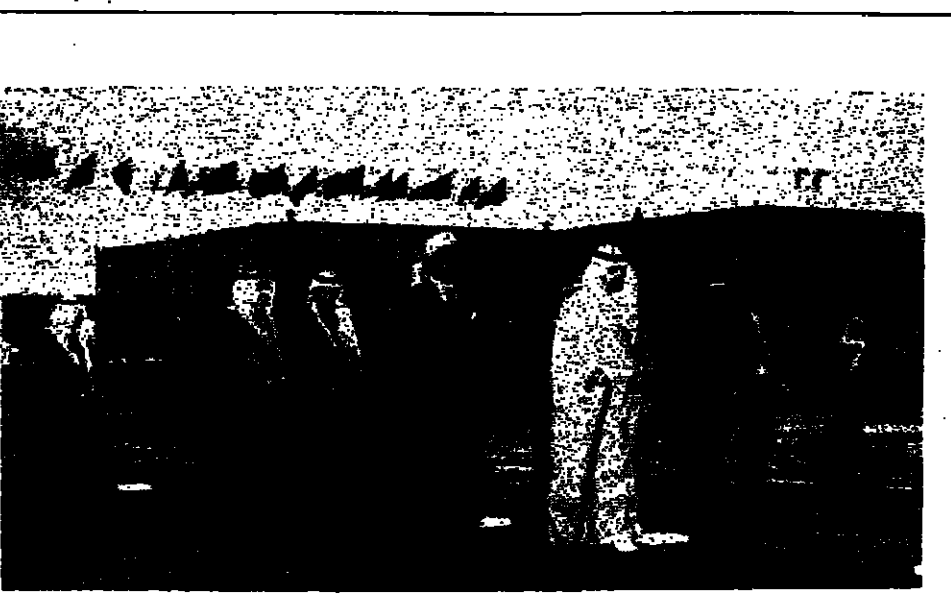
He also said there was no foundation to reports that the Kingdom was holding talks with China about possible diplomatic relations. The reports had claimed that the talks were being held in Singapore, and were aimed at improving trade relations before exchanging diplomatic representation.

Under the Tsars and continuing up to 1938, the Russians had a consulate in Jeddah or Mecca, largely to look after pilgrims from Imperial Russia and later the Soviet Union. There have been no formal ties since then with any Communist state.

In the latest interview, Prince Saud did not rule out the possibility of a meeting of the foreign ministers of Gulf Arab states.

On another subject, Prince Saud denied reports that his visit to Libya last week involved mediation of a feud between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Libyan government.

The Prince said the visit was aimed at further improving relations between the two countries and was made as part of continuous consultations among Arab states.



ACCOMPANYING GUEST: King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd bid farewell to President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti Monday at the end of his official visit to Saudi Arabia.

Gouled leaves after talks

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — President Hassan Gouled of Djibouti left here Monday after official talks with King Khaled at the Maathar Palace. The talks dealt with improving relations, developments in the area and Arab and international interests.

The Saudi delegation included Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, Foreign Affairs Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the King's adviser, Dr. Rashad Pharaon, Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer, Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, Saudi Ambassador to Djibouti Sheikh Mosa'ad Al-Dalayyan, and Abbas Ghazzawi, the head of the Africa desk at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Present on the Djibouti side were Foreign Minister Mo'men Bahdou, Defense Minister Habib Leeta, Finance Minister Ibrahim Sultan, Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism Adnan Roublier, and Djibouti's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Adnan Sheikh Hassan.

Later, Prince Saud conferred separately with the visiting ministers of foreign affairs and defense.

President Gouled was seen off at the airport by King Khaled, Prince Fahd, Prince Salman, governor of Riyadh and Dr. Solaim.

Overseas dialling to change

Special to Arab News

RIYADH, Dec. 31 — Within the next few days the dialling system for direct telephone calls to Arab countries are to change.

Saudi Telephone said Monday that Arab states will no longer be obtainable by dialling 0 before the country code, but will fall into line with other countries in needing 00 dialled first. Subscribers in the Kingdom with direct international dialling can now call over by 70 countries. By May, the total is expected to increase to 100.

International subscriber dialling is available to all Saudi telephone business subscribers, and to residential subscribers with invoices of SR500 or more for international calls. Requests for connection to ISD may be made at Saudi Telephone business offices. In Riyadh, subscribers may also apply by calling Saudi Telephone at 464-5289.

A direct international call is placed by dialling, in sequence, the access code (00), the country code, which may be either a one, two or three digit number, the city code, a one to five digit number, then the local telephone number.

For example, to place a call to Germany (country code 49), Frankfurt (city code 611), telephone number 123456, you would dial 00-49-611-123456.

After dialling the entire number, one should allow at least 45 seconds for the ring to start. If the line is busy, callers should hang up, and try again a few minutes later.

The following countries are directly accessible using international subscriber dialling:

Arab countries

Bahrain	973
Dubai	971
Iraq	964
Kuwait	965
Oman	968
Qatar	974
United Arab Emirates	971
Yemen	967
Other Countries:	
Andorra	33
Argentina	54
Australia	61
Austria	43
Belgium	32
Brazil	55
Canada	1
Caribbean	1-809

(Includes the following countries, all with the same code (809): Anguilla, Antigua, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tortola, Trinidad, Turks, Caicos, Virgin Islands.)

Cyprus	357
Denmark	45
Finland	358
France	33
Greece	30
Holland	31
Hong Kong	852
Indonesia	62
Ireland	353
Italy	39
Japan	81
Kenya	254
South Korea	82
Liechtenstein	41
Luxembourg	352
Malaysia	60
Malta	356
Mexico	52
Monaco	33
Netherlands	31
New Zealand	64
Nigeria	234
Norway	47
Philippines	63
Portugal	351
San Marino	39
Seychelle Is.	248
Singapore	65
South Africa	27
Spain	34
Sweden	46
Switzerland	41
Taiwan (China)	886
Thailand	66
United Kingdom	44
United States	1
Venezuela	58
West Germany	49

Cabinet censures invasion

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — The government of Saudi Arabia Monday strongly denounced Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan which it said, was contrary to all international norms and the United Nations Charter.

The statement was made during a meeting here Monday of the Council of Ministers under Crown Prince Fahd. It expressed the country's deep concern at the invasion.

Information Minister Muhammad Abdo Yamani said the cabinet discussed the situation in Afghanistan after the Soviet intervention and the stands to be taken by Islamic countries. It urged all Islamic countries to adopt a common attitude against the invasion.

Prince Fahd served a warning against the danger of oil price chaos and warned the major oil companies against reaping high profits.

After hearing a report by Acting Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Hisham Nazer on the recent OPEC meeting in Caracas, Prince Fahd reaffirmed the importance of maintaining an equitable and balanced price structure without sacrificing the country's interests.

On the domestic front, the cabinet reviewed real estate rentals and underscored the need to preserve the interests of landlords and tenants at the same time.

The cabinet reviewed a report by a ministerial commission set up for the purpose, and Prince Fahd asked for more studies to govern the rental situation in the country.

The cabinet also heard a report by Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazayeri and decided to build more clinics and specialist hospitals.

These and other recommendations will be submitted to the King for approval.

Waldheim flies to Iran

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 31 (Agencies) — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was due to leave for Iran Monday as the United States proposed in the Security Council a Jan. 7 deadline for the release of the hostages in Tehran.

A draft resolution tabled by the United States called on the council to serve notice that unless Waldheim reported success by that date the body would consider mandatory punitive measures.

Earlier, White House and State Department officials had called for immediate sanctions, but seemed unable to rally enough support.

Many delegates, including several willing to support sanctions, preferred to give the Iranians time to respond to a new initiative.

Through a spokesman, Waldheim announced Sunday that the Iranian government had accepted his offer to visit.

The spokesman declined to elaborate on a brief prepared statement or to say whether Ayatollah Khomeini had agreed to see him.

In Tehran, on Sunday night Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh told reporters after a meeting of the Revolutionary Council that Iran would accept the visit.

"Kurt Waldheim had asked to come to Iran to be informed about the Iranian government's stand. Because we are a member country of the United Nations, the Revolutionary Council did not oppose his trip to Iran. Thus he can come to Iran and be informed about our views," Ghotbzadeh was quoted as saying.

Iranian officials would meet Waldheim and explain their differences with the United States.

"I say frankly it is not an issue of negotiating with him. He is coming to gather information and the details of the crisis and it is his definite right to come to Iran."

But the Arab League representative at the U.N. said Waldheim's trip should obtain the release of the hostages and create a platform to air Iranian grievances.

The official, Clovis Maksoud, told reporters he discussed the trip in a telephone conversation with Ghotbzadeh and was optimistic about prospects of success.

In Washington meanwhile, the Iranian embassy has refused to accept further mail destined for Iran.

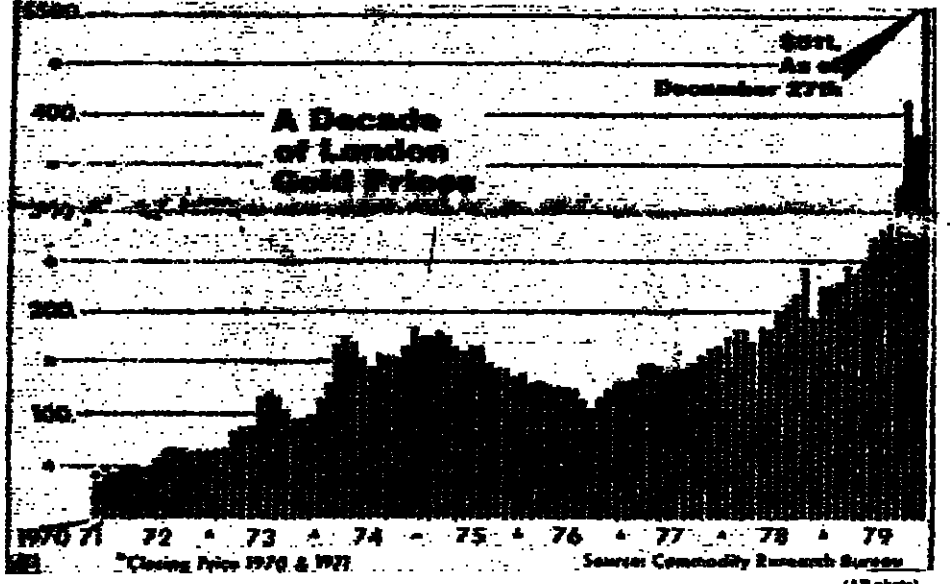
Tens of thousands of letters and Christmas cards have been sent to the embassy for forwarding to the hostages.

But its reduced staff cannot handle the flow of letters, as the State Department ordered a sharp reduction of personnel.

The embassy said Americans wanting to write to the hostages could address their mail direct to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran.

Pakistan, although not a member of the Security Council, seems to have been playing a central role in the effort to free the hostages.

Khomeini received the Pakistan government's foreign affairs adviser, Aga Shahi, in Qom last week.



SOARING GOLD PRICES: This chart shows the increase in the price of gold on the London market from 1970 to Dec. 27, 1979. Gold closed the last day of 1970 at \$37.38 and the last day of 1971 at \$43.62. Closing price Dec. 27, 1979 was \$511.

Gold up to \$524 an ounce

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP) — Gold hit a European record closing high of \$524.50 a troy ounce in London Monday, when the market closed early for the New Year's holiday.

The U.S. dollar appeared more steady against major European currencies.

The London closing gold price was 50 cents above the record morning fixing of \$524 an ounce set by the five leading London bullion dealers, and up \$16 from Friday's closing of \$503.50.

Gold burst through the \$500 an ounce barrier for the first time in Europe last Thursday, closing at \$511 in London and \$518.50 in Zurich, the main European market.

Zurich and other Swiss financial markets were closed Monday for the New Year's holiday.

London dealers said worries over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan were the principal factor driving up the price of gold. President Carter has warned the Soviet leadership that the development could have an adverse effect on Soviet-American relations.

One London gold man said there was thin trading on New Year's Eve, which tended to magnify price changes. He added, however, that the rise was in line with values in the active Hong Kong market where gold closed Monday at \$522.79.

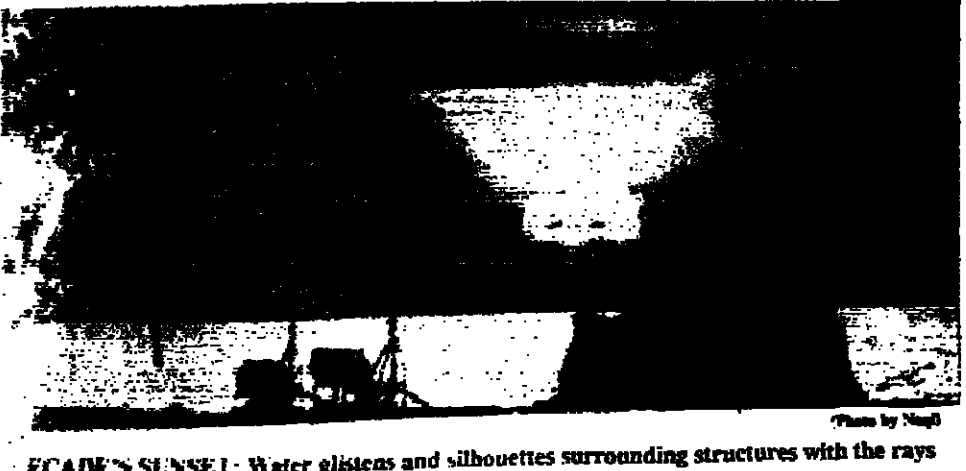
Last Friday, gold closed in Zurich at \$517.

The Monday morning fixing in London represented a rise in the price of one ounce of nearly \$298 during 1979.

The closing price one year ago was \$227 in London and Zurich.

Trading was light on European currency markets ahead of the holiday, and several markets shut down for New Year's eve.

A dealer in Brussels said the dollar was firming there on good news from the United States of a fall in the money supply, an improvement in the trade figures and the moderate line on oil prices taken by Saudi Arabia.



ECAD'S SUNSET: Water glistens and silhouettes surrounding structures with the rays of sunset as the last day of the 1970s ends in Jeddah.

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Holy Koran in Polish

WARSAW, Dec. 31 (R) — The Holy Koran is to be published in Polish, the Polish news agency PAP said.

The agency, which said Sunday the translation of the book was under way, reported growing Polish interest in Islamic culture and in the development of trade with the Arab world.

RIYADH, Dec. 31 (SPA) — Prince Fawaz ibn Abdul Aziz has resigned his post as governor of Mecca and King Khaled has accepted his resignation.

Royal decree to this effect Monday said: "We, King Khaled ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, after reading Article One of the Statute for Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Officials of the Highest Grade issued by Royal Decree No. R/10 dated 18/3/1391 H. and in the light of a report by the Minister of Interior on the resignation of HRH Prince Fawaz ibn Abdul Aziz, governor of Mecca Province, from his post for health reasons,

"have ordered the following:

"First: The resignation of HRH Prince Fawaz ibn Abdul Aziz, governor of Mecca Province from his post for health reasons is accepted while appreciating his efforts throughout his tenure.

Second: This order is to be reported to the authorities concerned to be recognized and implemented."

King Khaled also Monday ordered the retirement of General Asaad Abdul Aziz Al-Zuhair, commander of the Royal Saudi Arabian Air Force and General Ali Majed Qabbani. Both

Fawaz quits; air force chief retired

former generals have been appointed as ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry.

These orders, made on the recommendation of the Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, follow similar royal decrees made Dec. 21 which retired Gen. Othman Humaid as Chief of the Armed Forces and Sheikh Abdulrahman Mahdi as director of civil aviation.

Humaid now serves as an aide to Prince Sultan and holds the rank of minister in government. Mahdi was replaced by Sheikh Nasser Al-Asa Al-Hussein.

145 per cent

Sharp decline shown in Riyadh crime rate

JEDDAH, Dec. 31 — According to official figures, the crime rate in Riyadh dropped 145 per cent in 1979.

The efforts of patrol officers throughout the capital have helped with the reduction, Capt. Ali Yahya Al-Ghamdi of Riyadh patrol operations told Al-Jihani, Monday.

Only 1.296 traffic accidents occurred in 1979, killing 87 people. This is a 24 per cent

decrease from last year.

In the first three weeks of December the Yanbu Traffic Department meanwhile cited 85 driving violations. Forty went to people driving without licenses.

Al-Medina meanwhile reported that Maj. Redwan Mubarak, Yanbu traffic director, has instructed that traffic near schools be further regulated to keep children safe.

Additional traffic officers are undergoing training according to the physical and military instructions of the Director of the General Directorate of Traffic, Col. Muhammad bin Raja Al-Harbi, said Lieut. Awad Mutaiq Al-Jezrah assistant traffic director.

In two recent consumer fraud incidents, a merchant from Taif and another from Biljurishi have meanwhile been fined a total of SR9,000 for charging more than the prices fixed by the Ministry of Commerce. The Biljurishi merchant also had his shop closed for three days and both men were required to pay for publication of their punishment in local newspapers.

The punishment was ordered Sunday by Minister of Interior Prince Naif, at the request of Dr. Soliman A. Solaim, minister of commerce.

To prevent other types of consumer fraud, the Department of Consumer Protection of the Ministry of Commerce has begun a program of inspecting weight scales in Kharij, Majama and Zilfi.



Prince Naif

Girls of Buraidah get school for Holy Koran

QASIM, Dec. 31 (SPA) — A Holy Koran learning school for girls will be opened this year in Buraidah. Applications for registration are already coming in, and study will start in the present academic year.

The Director of Girls' Education in Qasim and Hail, Abdullah Al-Muhaimmed, said Monday that the students will have SR250 a month as allowance. The last day for applications will be Sunday, he added.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Baha that there are 95 schools for girls in the area. Of those, 82 are primary schools, 11 intermediate, one secondary and one a teacher training institute.

This year, 11 primary and five intermediate schools were opened, the Director of Girls' Education in Baha, Said Damas, said Monday.

Saudi Comment

By Muhammad Reza Nassrullah
Al Riyadh

I want to talk about our embassies. They seem not to believe that they should provide a kind of home to citizens abroad. We certainly have some good ambassadors and embassies, and I would particularly call attention to those in Tunis, Abdul Rahman Al-Omran, and the one in Algeria, Abdullah Al-Malhoog. They are good, and they make Saudi Arabians in those two countries feel at home.

But since I am talking about our embassies in general many of them leave much to be desired.

Most of the staff treat visitors like beggars and can hardly be bothered with problems and complaints. They simply do not care who you are and what you want.

I tried to find out the reason behind such arrogance and singular lack of interest. I discovered that most embassy employees are appointed on a long-term basis.

They know that they will be abroad for a long time so they get married or bring their families and settle down. In due course they begin to behave as if they do not belong to the home country, and have little or nothing in common with the people back home.

We need to reconsider the service conditions of our Foreign Affairs Ministry employees. Their reluctance to offer any service to their compatriots abroad must be traced to the structure of the embassy. There might be periodic changes in staffing to prevent some employees spending 30 years in the same place.

By Saleh Muhammad Jamal
Al Nadwa

I do not know if it is a conspiracy between the importers and exporters of electrical appliances or something else, but repairing a defective piece of equipment now may cost half its original price. A friend of mine who is an expert in these

Reductions made in international phone costs

JEDDAH, Dec. 31 — The price of telephone calls to some European countries has been reduced, and studies are under way on cutting the cost of others to Europe and the United States.

Sulaiman Muhammad Ghandoura, deputy minister of Posts, Telephone and Telegraph, was quoted by Al-Riyadh newspaper Monday as saying that the reductions were for countries with which the Kingdom had frequent contacts.

But he denied that the cancellations of all charges on long-distance calls in the Kingdom was being considered. He said at present they do not exceed five halalas for every six minutes, which is an insignificant amount.

In Dammam meanwhile, work has begun on an automatic telephone exchange building with a capacity of 10,000 lines. The automatic telephone expansion project in the Eastern Province will be completed in 1982, and so far it is progressing on schedule.

Work in the city of Dammam has been divided into three phases. The first part covers the northern and eastern sections, and work on the network will be finished in four months, Abdullah Al-Abad, automatic telephone project director of the Eastern Province told SPA Sunday.

The second phase will cover the western section of Dammam and the third southern areas.

matters has advised me to throw away broken appliances rather than go to the trouble and cost of repairs.

A few days ago my washing machine broke down. I took the mechanic to my house in my car and paid him SR70 in advance just to see what was wrong with it. He advised me to take it to the workshop and asked me to pay a deposit of SR300 to enable him to start repairs. When he finally finished work, the bill included another SR750. A total of SR820 — which is more than half the original cost of SR1,500. I still have not received my washing machine.

This is only one glaring example of consumer suffering owing to the high cost of spare parts and repairs. Besides, most workshops here lack competent and skilled personnel. They advise their customers to buy new appliances to replace the defective ones. They will not even try to repair the old one which may be something as simple as replacing a wire.

WEATHER

It will be fine in most areas, but temperatures will rise in the western and north-western regions. Cloud will thicken in the south-western region and western highlands, with possible rain. Winds will be light and variable in most areas. They will be southerly and moderate in the eastern and central regions active occasionally, causing sand haze.

Seas will be calm to moderate.

Monday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Moscow	28	16	Jizan	31	26
Jeddah	28	17	Hail	14	03
Riyadh	15	03	Taif	13	-1
Dammam	15	06	Arar	16	-1
Medina	21	09	Jouf	13	-1
Taif	19	05	Abha	18	11

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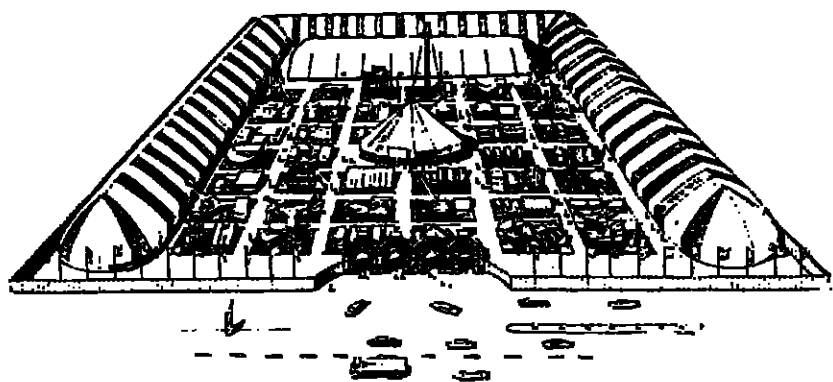
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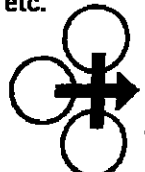
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هكذا من الاله



Amin opposed granting bases to Soviets

By Adel Bishtawi
Arab News Correspondent

Weizman ends talks with Carter

TEL AVIV, Dec. 31 (AP) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman returned on Monday from talks with President Jimmy Carter and other officials and said that Israel's share of U.S. foreign aid would be increased in the coming year.

Weizman refused to reveal the exact sum Israel would receive for fiscal 1981, but it would be more than the \$1.8 billion Israel has received in the last three years.

The Israeli's original foreign aid request for the fiscal year beginning in October, 1980, was for \$3.4 billion.

"In these days when the United States itself is experiencing internal economic difficulties, it certainly is our duty to understand this," Weizman said at Ben-Gurion airport.

"With the difficult political developments today both in Afghanistan and in Iran," said Weizman, "I think it was to Israel's honor that the president, and the secretaries of state and defense agreed to see Israel's representatives between the Christmas and New Year's holidays."

Weizman said comments he made in Washington praising the president were not intended as an endorsement of Carter in next year's elections.

On Sunday Weizman said that Israel would like to see a greater American presence in the Middle East.

Speaking on the television program "Face the Nation," Weizman said he would like to see the United States establish military bases there.

"If you do consider that there is a world conflict and struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States, we would very much like to see the United States more present in the Middle East, even physically," he said.

KABUL, Dec. 31 — Former President of Afghanistan Hafizullah Amin said he would firmly refuse to grant the Soviet Union any bases in the country. Amin said that for their part, the Soviets have never asked for these, realizing the Afghan negative feelings on the matter.

Amin made the statement in a last interview with *Arab News* before his death in the recent Soviet-inspired coup which brought to power Babrak Karmal.

"Afghanistan was a neutral country and the Soviets knew and respected this fact," Amin said.

On Afghanistan's friendship with the Soviet Union, Amin said the Soviet Union had offered all the help in its power to the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan and had asked for nothing in return. He emphasized the Soviets' refusal to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

Amin said that his government faced internal and external difficulties. "Many foreign countries were aiding the rebellion against the central authority; a vast propaganda campaign was being waged against the Afghan attempt to develop a socialist system which enables the country to rid itself of the tribalism and backwardness of the past," he stated.

He claimed that his forces had made important gains against the rebels in the last two months, and denied that his enemies hold about sixty per cent of the country.

He expressed his willingness to meet with Pakistani leaders to settle the question of Afghan refugees in that country.

Amin insisted that he respects the Islamic faith and denied that mosques have been forced to close down and religious leaders arrested. "The Afghans are proud of their Islamic religion, and Muslims enjoy complete religious freedom," he added.

Amin expressed regret at the attitude of the Arab world toward the Afghan regime. He said his government ought to do more toward conveying to the Arab world the true nature of the problem in Afghanistan. "But the government was hampered by its lack of funds for any such concerted information drive."



KABUL: A Mosque looms over a downtown bazaar in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan where almost all of its 21.4 million people are Muslims. Muslim rebels have vowed to fight against the latest Soviet-backed government in the wake of Thursday's bloody coup that replaced President Hafizullah Amin with Babrak Karmal.

Near Iraqi border

2 Iran guards reported killed

TEHRAN, Dec. 31 (AP) — Two Iranian border guards were killed near the Iraqi border when they were attacked by "five intruders," the Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* has reported.

"The five intruders went back across the border to safety after they attacked the two Iranian guards yesterday," the newspaper Sunday quoted the revolutionary guard spokesman as saying at Qasr-e Shirin near the Iraq border.

The clash, the latest in a long string of reported border incidents, occurred near Qasr-e Shirin, *Kayhan* said.

The report did not mention the nationality of the attackers.

Commando chiefs end Tripoli visit

Libya stresses armed struggle

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (R) — The Libyan Jamahiriyyah and leaders of five Palestinian commando organizations have agreed that armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine, the Libyan news agency JANA has reported.

A statement quoted by the agency at the end of a five-day visit to Tripoli by the commando chiefs was the latest development in a feud between Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

"Any belief that it would be possible to liberate Palestine through political struggle alone would be the pursuit of a mirage," JANA reported from the statement Saturday.

The row between Qaddafi and the PLO hinges on Libyan disagreement with PLO leader Yasser Arafat's efforts to steer the movement toward the paths of moderation and diplomacy.

The PLO, an umbrella organization for the main commando groups, has accused the Libyan leader of trying to dominate it.

Arafat is also the leader of Fatah, the biggest Palestinian commando group, which was not represented at the Tripoli talks.

The statement said all Arab fronts must be open to Palestinian commandos to launch operations against Israel and all weapons, including oil must be used in the battle.

Panel clears Khalil in phone deal

CAIRO, Dec. 31 (AP) — A fact-finding parliamentary committee has cleared Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil from any wrongdoing in concluding a \$1.8 billion telephone deal with a consortium of three European companies. In a report submitted to parliament Sunday the committee, which included opposition members, also said Saudi financier Adnan Khashoggi played no role in the deal and thus got no commission from Siemens of West Germany, its Austrian affiliate and Thomson CSF of France.

Egypt's opposition parties accused Khalil of acting improperly and raised questions about an alleged role of Khashoggi prompting the prime minister to ask parliament to investigate and review the contract, considered one of the largest since Egypt started its open door economic policy in 1975.

Khalil produced documents from the European consortium and three other international companies — Continental, ITT and General Telephone denying any payment of commission to anyone in or outside Egypt.

The European firms beat out American and Japanese consortiums for the contract to provide 500,000 new telephone lines and restore the country's aging telephone system.

300 Iranian volunteers so far in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Dec. 31 (AP) — Fifty Iranians arrived here Sunday bringing the total of Iranian volunteers waiting to join Palestinian commandos fighting in South Lebanon to over 300, sources said. Hojateleslam Muhammad Montazeri, an Iranian Sheikh initiated a volunteer recruitment campaign early last month in Tehran.

He said an advance contingent of 1000 volunteers out of a total of 10,000 will arrive in Lebanon, by force if need be, to offer their services to their Palestinian brothers in their battle against Israel. Despite strong Lebanese official objections, Iranian volunteers started arriving in Syria in isolated batches.

U.S. Cardinal Cook holds talks with Sarkis

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (R) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis Sunday discussed Lebanese and regional developments with U.S. Cardinal Terence Cook, head of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York. Cardinal Cook arrived in Beirut Saturday for a visit at the invitation of Lebanese Maronite Patriarch Antonios Khreish. After a one-hour meeting with Sarkis, Cook conferred separately with Prime Minister Salim Hoss and Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros.



Mustafa Khalil

The deal was signed by Khalil in September and approved by parliament the next month. Egypt's opposition Socialist Party and the leftist, National Progressive Unionist Party claimed in a series of newspaper articles that Khalil had a private interest in the deal which they said was rushed forward without international bidding. The committee said the accusation proved unfounded and that the agreement was in the best interest of the country.

Istanbul airport blasts claimed by Armenians

BEIRUT, Dec. 31 (AP) — The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia has claimed responsibility for two small bombs planted at Istanbul airport, which injured one passenger. "We take the responsibility for the two attacks on Istanbul airport today in the afternoon with hand grenades," the group said in a statement distributed to press offices here Sunday.

The statement said "A number of people were killed and injured in the transit section of Istanbul airport and a bus was devastated on the runway." In Istanbul, police said one person was injured on a bus going toward a Bulgarian airliner.

Sudan, Uganda agree to restore relations

KHARTOUM, Dec. 31 (AP) — Sudan and Uganda, whose relations were strained since the overthrow of former Ugandan leader Idi Amin, agreed Sunday to restore cordial relations, a joint communique issued here said. Sudan and Uganda agreed to abide by the principle of good neighborliness, mutual respect and non-interference in the affairs of each other, the communique said. It said Sudan agreed to reopen its embassy in Entebbe as soon as possible. The embassy was closed following repeated assaults by Ugandan mobs. The two sides further agreed to cooperate closely to achieve peace and security on the joint borders and to maintain constant contact to guarantee free flow of trade between them, the communique, which came at the end of a seven-day visit to Sudan by Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimade, said.

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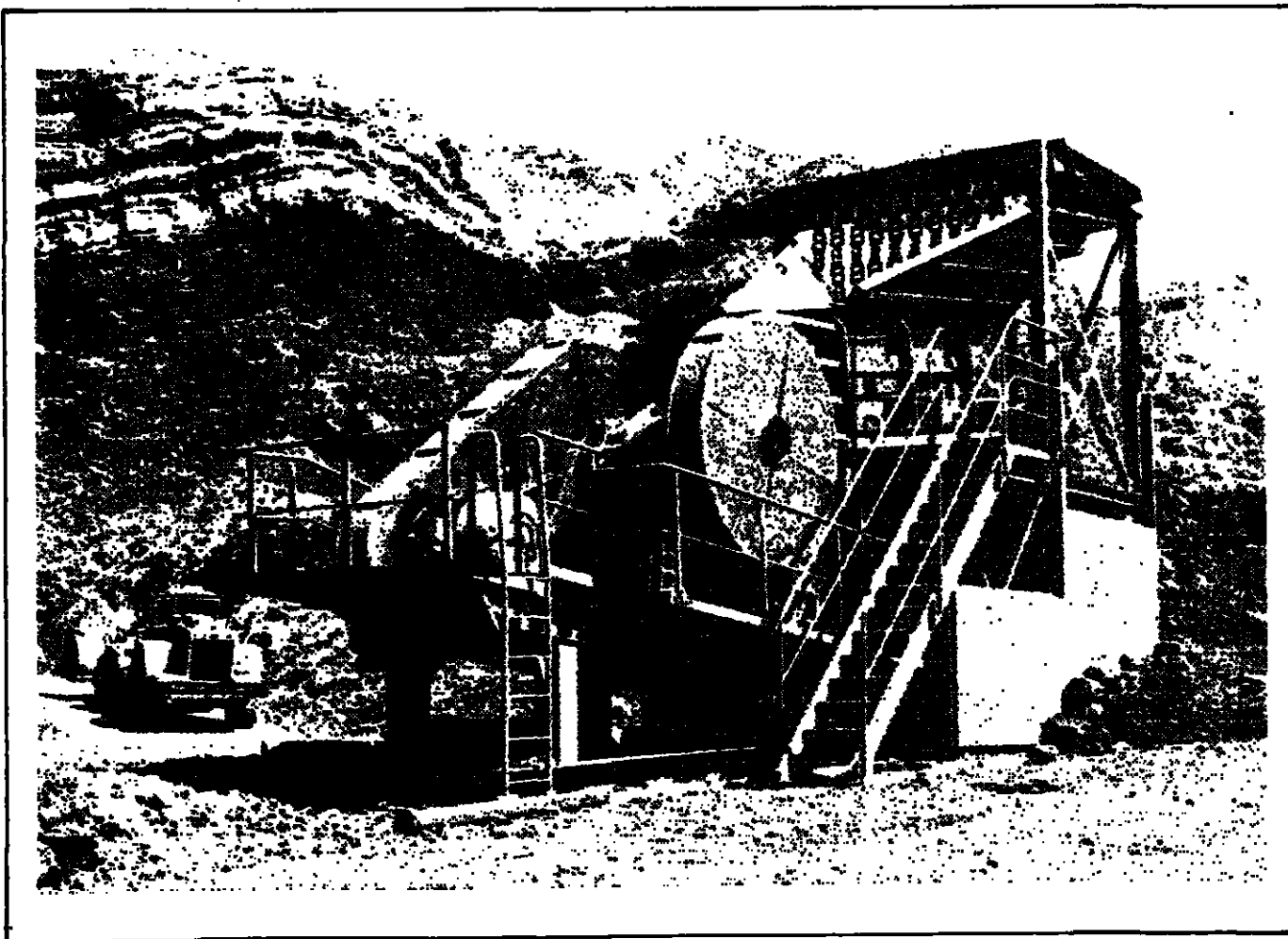
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Violence claims 8 lives in India as vote nears

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP) — Violence in India's national election campaign has killed eight persons, including one of the parliamentary candidates, according to nationwide news reports.

Scores of others, including about a dozen candidates, were reported injured during the two-month campaign period, climaxing with voting in about half of India next Thursday and in the rest Sunday.

The worst violence was reported from the eastern state of West Bengal, where one candidate was killed Friday and bombs were hurled at another's house, the United News of India said.

After the death of candidate Hrishikesh Pyne, the state government announced it will provide armed security guards for each of the 80 or so candidates contesting the 42 seats in West Bengal. Four persons were arrested in connection with Pyne's death, further details of which were not received here.

Another candidate in Calcutta, a member of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's opposition party, was hospitalized with head injuries earlier this month. Ajit Panja said blowers of his Janata Party opponent were behind the attack.

Most of the clashes were triggered by rival

groups disrupting meetings, destroying posters, tearing down flags of their opposition or trying to obliterate painted wall slogans.

Persons canvassing for candidates were also attacked. In New Delhi, two Janata Party municipal councillors were stabbed and seriously wounded last week when they went to a party rally. Janata leaders immediately blamed the "Indira Congress" Party for the incident.

In Calcutta, Law Minister Abdul Halim was pulled out of his car and beaten up.

There also have been disturbances at meetings of leaders like Prime Minister Charan Singh, and Mrs. Gandhi. Several rallies were cancelled after slogan-shouting supporters and opponents clashed.

In Ballia, located about 600 kilometers northwest of Calcutta, police swung cane clubs and arrested 62 persons Sunday for shouting slogans against Singh at an election appearance.

During the campaign, Singh has accused a Hindu nationalist faction of the Janata of disturbing his meetings. He has threatened to direct his followers to adopt similar tactics against opponents if interruptions continue at his rallies.

Crime approached with openness

Chinese execute two for murder

PEKING, Dec. 31 (AP) — A firing squad as executed two murderers — a divorced couple — in the now-famous dismembered ody case, the climax to a bizarre love triangle.

The Peking Daily reported Sunday that fess Liu Jingzhi and her ex-husband, Chen Lebao, were shot after the Peking intermediate court rejected their appeal from the death penalty imposed by a lower court.

A third defendant, Liu's cousin, Liu Jingheng, an accomplice to the murder for \$33, was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

The case was one of the most sensational of the major crimes which, since the beginning of 1979, have been reported in the Chinese press.

Until then, newspapers seldom carried incidents of crime in China. Now the papers almost daily tell of murders, assault, armed robbery and gang fighting. The new openness is part of China's determination to face the acts of life unblinkingly.

The new moderate, hard-headed Communist Party leadership believes it has more to gain from this than it did from silence on the seamy aspect of society everyone knew existed.

Of all the cases which have surfaced recently, the 3-25 case — so named because it first came to light Feb. 25 — has drawn the most avid attention.

The manner of its disclosure was dramatic in the extreme. Train personnel found that a bulky package from the overhead luggage rack of the Peking-Mukden express contained the torso of a man, his head and hands cut off.

Though Miss Liu had been divorced from her husband, Chen, since July 1978, she continued to have regular contacts with him.

It was perhaps not astonishing, then, that when he heard that she had taken up with a farm worker from Manchuria named Chang he became violently jealous.

Miss Liu's liaison with Chang began as a purely business proposition. They undertook a profitable venture in the illegal ration market. For a trifling sum, they were able to produce ration coupons for nearly everything, from cloth to television sets.

Chen's reaction to this was to threaten to expose the racket.

At this point, two emotions were aroused in Miss Liu — fear and greed, according to the paper: fear that she might go to jail for her illegal activities and greed at the chance of eliminating her partner and cornering the coupon racket for herself.

Chen's emotions were uncomplicated. They centered around simple jealousy.

Prodded by these twin drives, the couple talked it over and decided each could profit by Chang's death, the paper continued.



VIOLENCE — Prime Minister Charan Singh accompanies gestures with rhetoric last week as he wages a dogged campaign against front-runner Indira Gandhi. India's election campaign is now being marred by violence as attacks on rallies of opposition parties claim eight lives in recent weeks. The election will be held in January.

U.S.-Soviet team correcting misconceptions in textbooks

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP) — True or false? The Soviet Union prevents its citizens from moving freely about their own country. The American South is a plantation economy with blacks still used as slaves.

The statements are among dozens of "distortions, biases and lies" found in U.S. and Soviet textbooks when each country writes about the other, scholars say.

With an aim of improving the quality of such textbooks, the American and Soviet scholars are taking part in a joint review.

"I don't think in our case it is deliberate lying," said George Demko, professor of geography at Ohio State University. "Rather, it's that we are writing with images of the 1950s."

Demko is one of nine American scholars, all professors of history or geography, involved in the year-old American-Soviet textbook study project. The members of the Soviet reviewing panel come from the ministry of education and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The group is confining its review to history and geography books for the last five years of secondary school.

"We all agreed that these were basic topics and that both Soviet and American students get their strongest biases against each other during those years," Demko said.

Demko says American textbooks contain more errors of fact than the Soviet books. For example, he said, "most of the U.S. textbooks say and even most Americans believe — that Soviet citizens cannot move within the country freely." Demko said that is untrue.

The Soviets also object to American textbooks that do not mention the role played by the Red Army in World War II.

"They claim that we ignore their incredible role in conquering the Nazis," said Demko. "That by the way, we can agree on. But we, on the other hand, told the Russians that they ignore the war in the Pacific."

New Portugal cabinet formed

LISBON, Dec. 31 (AP) — Prime Minister-designate Francisco sa Carneiro has been reported to have formed a new Portuguese government, leaving military men out of the cabinet for the first time since the country's leftist revolution five years ago.

The 45-year-old lawyer whose center-right coalition won a three-vote majority in elections earlier this month handed in a cabinet list to President Antonio Ramalho Eanes late Saturday within hours after the military president formally asked him to form a government.

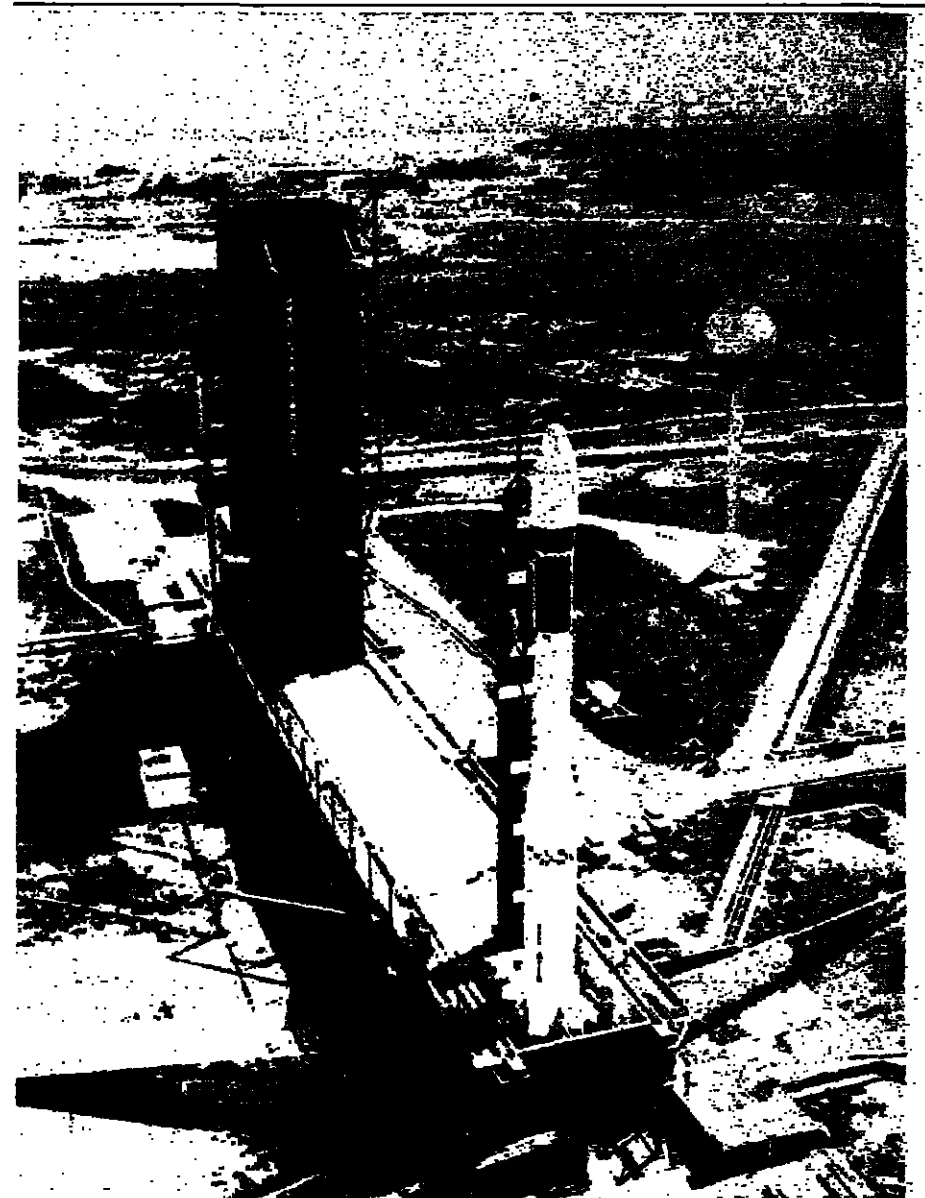
Sa Carneiro declined to say who was in the government but reliable sources said the 15-member cabinet was top heavy with 10 of sa Carneiro's Social Democrats, including journalist-lawyer Francisco Balsemao as deputy prime minister. Four conservatives and one independent made up the rest of the government.

Sa Carneiro, who was scheduled to meet Monday with Gen. Eanes before the cabinet is sworn Thursday, opposes the general's dual role as president and head of the watchdog revolutionary council of army officers who overthrew Portugal's 50-year-old rightist dictatorship in 1974. Sa Carneiro wants the council eliminated and a new constitution written.

The present constitution requires new parliamentary elections to be held by the end of 1980.

Sa Carneiro's government was the 12th since the revolution. It holds 128 of parliament's 250 seats and is the first to take power with a majority.

Former Prime Minister Mario Soares' Socialists won 74 Soviet-line Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal's party followed with 47 seats.



JOINS SPACE CLUB — On Christmas Eve, Europe joined the space club when the European Space Agency's launch vehicle Ariane made its first successful flight. Photo shows Ariane on the launch platform at Kourou Space Center, French Guiana before it was launched.

Richard Rodgers, brilliant N.Y. musician, dies at 77

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (R) — Composer Richard Rodgers, who died of cancer Monday night at the age of 77, dominated the American musical for more than half a century with a string of smash-hit shows that caught the imagination of the world.

The self-effacing New Yorker, whose omanic tunes were known to millions, collaborated with Lorenz Hart, Oscar Hammerstein II and other top Broadway names in such renowned productions as *Oklahoma*, *South Pacific* and *The Sound of Music*.

He composed the music built around the lyrics and also worked at times as a co-producer. Rodgers was responsible for changing the frothy pre-war musical from an unrealistic theme to a more serious story. His achievements made him a multi-millionaire.

Rodgers was president of the music Theater at New York's lavish Lincoln Center for the performing arts. He won dozens of awards, including two Pulitzer Prizes, for his work in the theater, films and television.

At a huge party to mark his 60th birthday

in 1962, the top people of show business heard a telegram read out from President John Kennedy to honor the composer. "He has written the music which the generation sings — songs of land and sea, of war and peace, reminding us in charming ways of the strange and wonderful experience it is to be an American in the 20th century."

Even when new musical forms such as rock 'n' roll in the 1950s and the Beatle-type songs of the 1960s gained popularity, the magic melodies of Richard Rodgers held their own.

In the 1970s, Rodgers' music remained popular, partly because of the revival of plays and films such as *The Sound of Music* and *Oklahoma*.

Rodgers said he was fortunate in finding two men of such enormous talents as Hart and Hammerstein to write the enchanting lyrics around which he wove his music. In the 1970-71 season, he marked his 50th year on Broadway by collaborating with Martin Charnin in *Two by Two*, starring Anny Kaye.

The composer-producer once said, "I have

never done anything alone in my life. I wish this could be a model for the world today. Perhaps there might not be a Berlin Wall."

Rodgers, born in New York June 28, 1902, was an oddity in show business. He dressed in conservative clothes, more suited to a businessman than a romantic composer, and remained married to his first love, the former Dorothy Feiner. They wed in 1930 and had two daughters, Mary and Linda.

His record as a composer and producer was unmatched by any other man of his period. He created more than 35 musical productions and about 1,500 songs.

Rodgers said he often wrote the kind of music that his partners did not expect but it would help to solve the dramatic problem and sometimes made more sense.

His own favorite was *Carousel*, but the public was more enthusiastic about the music in *Oklahoma* and *The Sound of Music*.

Rodgers was born only four years after fellow-New York composer George Gershwin.

Manila foils plot to topple government

MANILA, Dec. 31 (R) — Philippines officials say they have uncovered a plot to kill President Ferdinand Marcos, ministers, and military chiefs after a spate of bombings and arson in Manila.

Tuesday's disclosure follows the recent arrest of at least 15 people, including several prominent businessmen, accused of having links with anti-Marcos rebel groups in the United States.

It has all come at a good time for the government campaigning in the Philippines first local elections is under way after more than seven years of martial law.

The arrests were front-page news in Manila's newspapers Tuesday, a national holiday. Some printed government provided photographs of police experts digging for explosives in the backyard of one of the arrested men and of what were described as remote control detonators.

Police said that similar equipment was found in the homes of two of the accused men after an investigation prompted by the arrival here earlier this month of a Filipino-American engineer. He was carrying several parcels alleged to contain explosives provided by rebel sympathizers in the United States.

Defense ministry sources said documents found in the homes of some of the 15 accused



President Marcos

showed that Marcos, his security chief Gen. Fabian Ver, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, armed forces chief Gen. Romeo Espino and several other cabinet ministers were on the death list.

The government said those arrested and others still at large had burned down one suburban hotel and caused fires in two others. They were also accused of having planted a series of incendiary bombs around Manila in the past year, including some sent to ministers but intercepted.

The plotters intended to start a new wave of fires Tuesday night while Filipinos were celebrating New Year's eve, officials said.

Meanwhile, several hundred Ats tribesmen, accused of killing more than 40 people in the southern Philippines, are to be granted amnesty after their surrender in the weekend, the local military commander said Tuesday.

At year's end

Japan plagued by family suicides

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP) — Drowning her two children in the sea, a young mother walked into the waves near her home, a remote village in northern Japan. On the same day, just before Christmas, about 1,200 kilometers to the south, a 32-year old father set fire to his home killing himself and his four children.

The fatalities were part of a death toll of 28, eight adults and their offspring, in just one three-week period in December. The new year season, a family holiday in Japan, appears to have the largest number of family suicides, with December accounting for about one-fifth of the incidents for any year. A simple statistical projection would suggest that one more incident could easily occur before January began.

The cause of Mhi-Shinju" (literally, forced suicides) are many but one government-sponsored survey suggested the breakdown in the family structure as the biggest single reason. The young mother who drowned her children had just lost her father and the man who immolated himself and his four youngsters had been left by his wife.

Most Japanese associate year-end family suicides with company presidents, who sometimes take responsibility for bad debts by killing themselves and their family members as well. Traditionally all debts have to be settled before the end of the year.

One major newspaper listed 159 deaths for 1979, though not all of them family related. There are still young lovers who follow a 300-year-old tradition of ending it all when family opposition prevents them from getting married.

But, such love-suicide pacts are usually voluntary and the parties find a scenic spot, a waterfall or a volcano, to throw themselves into while family suicide involves gruesome forms of deathlike self-immolation, or gas poisoning. The latter often results in the death of neighbors.

Columnist Hideo Matsuoka complained recently, "When will Japanese parents realize that suicide is a private affair?" Matsuoka explained the child-suicide phenomenon as an example of perverted love. "Many parents think it is too cruel to leave one's children behind as orphans."

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U.N. urges halt to tobacco growing

By Thomas Land

GENEVA —

In a global campaign against smoking, the world's 120 tobacco-growing countries are being urged by the United Nations to switch to other crops. The campaign is being organized by two U.N. agencies, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Curbs on tobacco-growing would have serious economic and social consequences, particularly in some of the poorer countries of Africa, but the U.N. aims to prove that the economic loss to growers can be offset by savings in the cost of treating diseases caused or aggravated by smoking.

For WHO, the program is crucial because it ties in with its long-term commitment to the establishment of reasonable health care systems for all by the turn of the century. The campaign follows a decision by WHO to press for a total, global ban on all forms of tobacco promotion.

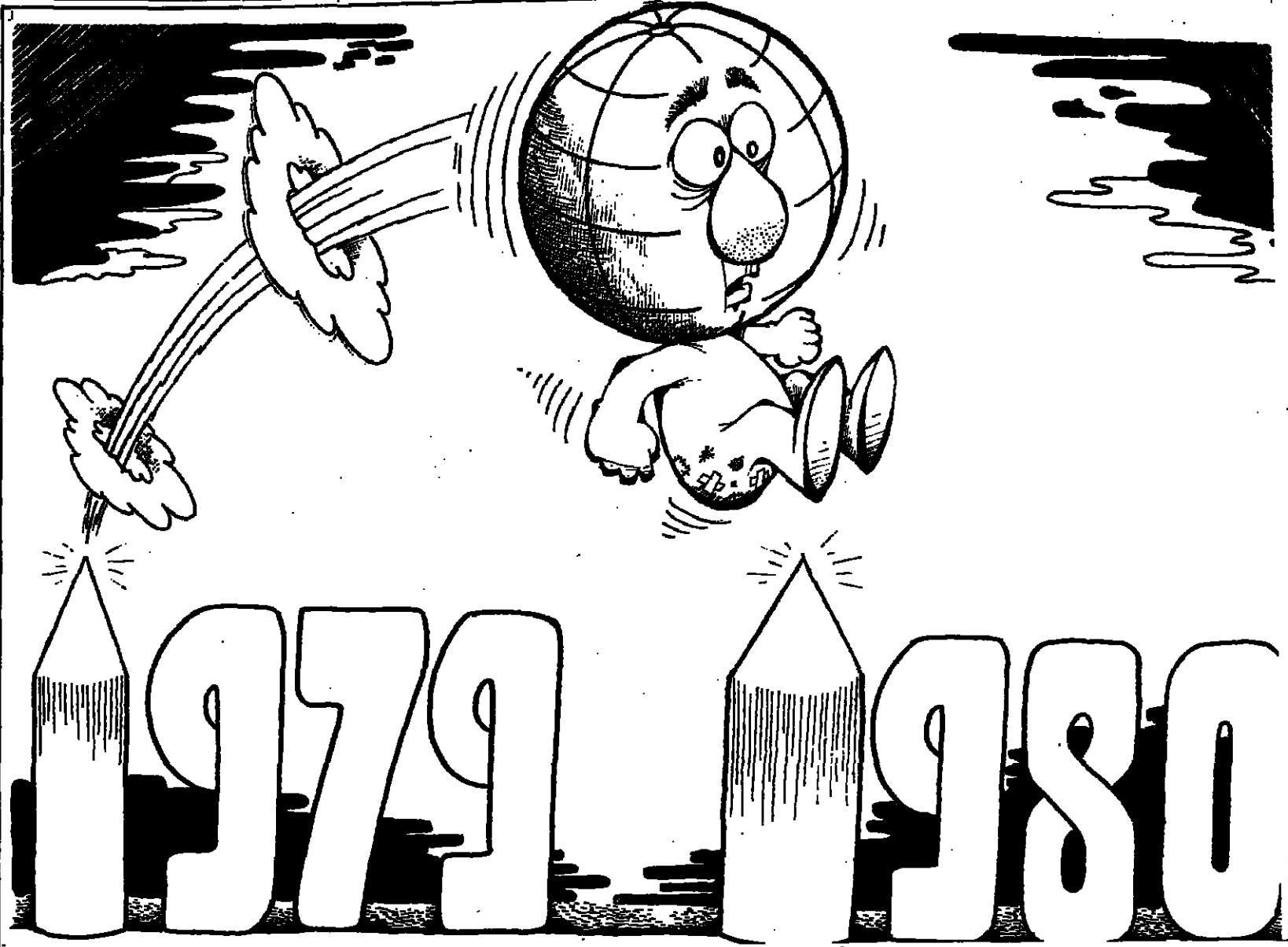
The campaign is supported by UNESCO and the U.N.'s Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Support is also expected from the International Union Against Cancer, the International Union Against Tuberculosis and the International Union for Health Education.

"At the national level, strategies will largely depend on how well established the problem is," says the current issue of *WHO Chronicle*, a specialist publication concerned with health strategies. In many developing countries, it goes on, "the epidemic of smoking-related diseases has already reached such magnitude as to rival even infectious diseases or malnutrition as a public health problem."

"It must be emphasized that in many developing countries any short-term benefits arising from the establishment of tobacco as a cash crop which can be taxed will be inevitably followed by long-term ill effects of a most serious and cost nature. Promotion of smoking should, therefore, cease in those countries, and education on the harmful effects of smoking should be introduced instead."

WHO is asking rich countries to end the internationally accepted practice of giving tobacco to poor countries in bilateral aid. It also wants to end the export to developing countries of high-tar tobacco which cannot be sold in the industrialized world because of health regulations.

Many problems raised by WHO's campaign still need to be solved. "Techniques for helping addicts to stop smoking have a long way to go before they are cost-effective and generally applicable," the organizers admit. "Pharmacological and physiological questions remain unclear, and more work is needed. There are problems of crop substitution, employment, conditions of work and economics to be worked out."



Palestinians see long struggle ahead

By Arik Bachar

UMM EL FAHM, Israel — Israel's Arab minority, still seeking a national identity, is changing its image from timidity to militancy.

The defeated, frightened Palestinian refugee of 1948 has given way to a new generation which openly speaks against the Zionist state and seeks to reunite with brothers locked behind foreign borders during over three decades of occupation resistance.

After almost 32 years of living under Israeli rule, many among the 500,000 Palestinians in Israel now speak of a long struggle ahead. There is even talk in the coffee shops of armed uprising in the distant future.

For nearly 20 years the Palestinians were numbed by the 1948 war when the Zionist state was

born and millions of Palestinian refugees were scattered around the Middle East. But the 1967 war shook the Arab minority here out of its horror.

Here in this Arab village of 20,000 in the heart of Israel, Muhammad Keiwan, a 38-year-old lawyer said: "This struggle for liberation is a question of to be or not to be. For the Palestinian people, we know it will be a long struggle but the only thing we fear is its price."

Keiwan listed many reasons for the growing nationalistic movement among Palestinians. He said Israel was partly to blame because it failed to give them equal rights although they were granted citizenship after 1948.

"Whatever one might say about so-called equality, the Arabs have always been at the bottom of Israeli society and this lack of equality only bolstered our nationalistic feelings," he told Reuters.

The majority of the Palestinian intellectual elite in British-ruled Palestine fled during the 1948 war. Most of those who chose to stay belonged to the peasant class which was left without any significant leadership.

"My father's generation could hardly do anything against the Jewish state in his days and the Israelis did whatever they liked with the Arabs and their property," said Keiwan.

The leaders of the Zionist state took no chances in the early years of statehood. A tight military rule was in force in the Arab sector until 1963.

Trying to describe the intensity of Israeli military rule, Keiwan said: "Our brothers in the West Bank and Gaza think they have it hard with the Israelis now. They should have lived with us in those days to feel the real meaning of military rule."

Until the 1967 war Palestinians were almost totally cut off from the Arab world in general and Palestinian refugees abroad in particular. But the 12 years since the West Bank and Gaza with their 1.2 million Palestinians came under Israeli rule have changed many Palestinians' ways of thinking, ideology and aspirations.

The struggle 30 years ago against the mass expropriation of Arab land has ceased to be the ultimate objective. The majority of Palestinians now look for leadership to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a movement regarded by most Israeli Jews as their worst enemy since Hitler.

The rise of the new intellectual class has also changed the Arab approach to politics.

In the 50's and 60's the government banned the establishment of nationalist Arab parties as it believed they could endanger the existence of the Jewish state.

Habib Kahwagi, now a member of the Palestine Executive Council in Damascus, left Israel before the 1967 war after his attempt to establish an extremist Arab party was foiled by the high court.

Having no political representatives of their own, most of the Palestinians in Israel traditionally, associated with the Moscow-backed Communist Party which for years has been the only group in parliament (Knesset) to support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel.

But with a recent upsurge in Arab nationalism, new organizations have been established which, in Israeli eyes, make the Communists look like a flock of doves.

Keiwan is one of the leaders of the Ebna Al-Ballad (sons of the village) movement centered in this village overlooking the Jezreel Valley. Although still numbering only several thousand youths, the movement appears to be gaining strength and has organized numerous anti-Israeli demonstrations in recent years.

Ebna Al-Ballad publicly supports official PLO policies calling for replacing the Zionist state with a socialist, secular country where Jews and Arabs would live together.

Although the overwhelming majority of Israeli Jews consider this insane, Keiwan believes it is the ultimate goal for Palestinians even if Israel never agrees to the establishment of a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza.

"The Jews have no more rights in this land than the Palestinians," he said. "Coming here, the Jews say they merely return to a land they lived on 2,000 years ago. Well, in that case, the Palestinians want to resettle on land on which they resided only 30 years ago."

At the Ebna Al-Ballad Club here, four of the movement's members usher locals in to see an exhibition of paintings by townfolk and Palestinians on the West Bank. The sole subject: Palestinians in their struggle.

Indicative of Palestinian resettlement over the limited autonomy Israel has proposed for the West Bank and Gaza is a painting by Suleiman Mansur of Ramallah. This shows a crucified Palestinian and three hawks symbolizing Israel, Egypt and the United States standing on his head.

Jabariya Halled, 18, joined the movement two years ago despite fierce opposition from his parents. To him the future is relatively clear: "The Palestinian people, both here and abroad, will exploit every political avenue to find a solution to their problem. But if that fails, there will come a day when all of them would join in an armed revolution."

Members said they had been arrested by the police for anti-Israeli acts such as burning the Zionist state's blue-and-white flag on Israeli foundation day last year and hoisting the Palestinian flag at the local high school.

Kaslan Mohazma, also 18, said the Israelis offered him special favors if he quit the organization.

"They offer us all kinds of things in the hope that we shall leave the movement and join the Communists who now seem moderate compared to our movement."

The youngsters' involvement in politics is often a cause of friction with the older generation.

Kaslan's mother Mas'ada said she fully agreed with her son's political views.

"But I resent the fact that he is among the few who face jail for these activities while the majority of the village, which supports him in their hearts, just sits by." — (R)

DOOMED ATTEMPTS

It is possible that the Soviet Union, taking the short term view, thinks itself to have won in Afghanistan. Its armed forces are now on Afghan soil, keeping in power a regime which would not last for long without such external help.

Yet experience has shown that such attempts are doomed from the start. The Kremlin will know, sooner rather than later, that it has embarked on its own version of the disaster of Vietnam.

Here is a country which looks as if it was custom-made for guerrilla warfare; with a warlike population which has never been entirely subjugated from the time of Alexander, to that of the British Empire, to the present day.

Add to this a geographical situation which allows for no war by proxy, waged, say, by the Cubans, so that the prestige of the Soviets is not directly involved; a situation in which the Islamic forces can count on at least the tacit support of the Muslim states all around, and you have a recipe for disaster.

The reaction from the Muslim countries in the area was decisive. Iran's crisis with the United States did not prevent it from issuing a strong condemnation of the Soviet action. Pakistan's stand was as resolute as was expected.

The international reaction was also swift. President Carter directed what was described as one of his harshest messages to the Soviet leadership. All countries outside the Soviet bloc made known their shock at this direct intervention in a neighboring country's internal affairs. The Italian Communist Party, too, could not but condemn this move and did so immediately.

This means that the Soviet Union has, by its action, united against itself the Muslim population of Afghanistan, the countries in the immediate area, the countries of the Third World who will from now on have to think twice before asking for Soviet assistance, and the United States itself.

Can the Soviet action succeed nevertheless? That would be most unlikely.

Giscard's road to sober society

By Robin Smyth

PARIS — If the barricades go up in the Paris streets early in the next decade, people will look back and find the beginnings of the upheaval in these past weeks.

They will recall the growing paralysis of French political life as the year closed, the scandals and the hints that those in power had doubts about the future that they were keeping to themselves.

"Today some highly placed officials implore one not to drive France to despair by describing the political situation in its true colors," wrote Andre Chambrault, political director of the magazine *Le Point* a few days ago. Chambrault decided that the time had come to tell the truth, which was that, "under the varnish of unchanging rituals, the ideas and institutions around which our public life has been organized for 20 years are endangered — are in a state of collapse or threatened with collapse."

President Giscard d'Estaing, who is never afraid to look into the future and describe what he sees, told *Paris-Match* recently that France is locked into a network of assumptions that belong to a doomed era of freak prosperity. The French had not really been happy in this period between 1960 and 1973 — the years just before Giscard came to power — which filled Western society with illusion of limitless material progress.

France, with its rural origins, was, the president said, fundamentally more suited to the "sober society" toward which the West's course was now set.

Giscard expressed approval of the student explosion of May 1968 because it had been a cultural rejection by the younger generation of this unreal and unequitable economic boom which had left ugly marks on France's landscape, urban architecture and life-style. The most striking aspect of Giscard's analysis was his insistence that, although deep down the French are aware that the period of easy living is over, the whole superstructure of false prosperity, with its demands and ingrained habits of thought, is still working as if nothing had happened.

Giscard said that France was lost if she tried to re-establish the past instead of adapting to the future.

But who is going to break down these obstinate ways of thinking and persuade the French people that they will really be happier with less? And can such a momentous change be managed without another upsurge of popular revolt — an 1848 or 1968?

France is, of course, not alone in facing the threat of a recession and an international energy shortage. Despite high unemployment and inflation that refuses to be forced below 10 per cent, France is in Giscard's view no longer one of the economies most vulnerable to an energy crisis.

If there is no national hero waiting in the wings to give the country a new direction, neither is there any current of anti-democratic opinion strong enough to cause real worry.

What is alarming is that the French political establishment has lost its power to lead or inspire. Deprived of its majority by the revolt of the Gaullist RPR, the government of Raymond Barre is being forced to bypass the National Assembly by making legislation a matter of confidence. Laws can be rejected only if the government is overthrown by a vote of censure.

The Gaullists, who are grooming their own leader Jacques Chirac to stand against Giscard in the 1981 presidential election, are following a policy of "no confidence, no censure."

The left-wing opposition is in an even worse plight. The Communists have dropped their immediate designs on power and their reassuring Euro-Communist front and are directing all their efforts to placing their leader Georges Marchais ahead of the Socialist candidate in the presidential contest. And the Socialists are preparing, without any enthusiasm, to nominate Francois Mitterrand for his third attempt on the presidency against a strong current of opinion in favor of his younger rival, Michel Rocard, who is politically further to the right. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

Newspapers Monday led with different stories. While *Al Medina* played as its lead story King Khaled's talks with visiting President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled, *Al Jazirah* led with a statement by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal who reportedly said the Kingdom was not a mediator between Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization. *Al Riyadh* led with a report on huge Soviet troop concentrations in Kabul, and *Okaz* highlighted America's strong warning to the Soviets asking them to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan.

All papers frontpaged President Gouled's arrival in Riyadh for talks with King Khaled. *Al Jazirah* gave front-page prominence to the foreign minister's denial of the rumors about the Kingdom's intention to establish diplomatic relations with Communist China. The Egyptian government's reported order to freeze Arab assets in the country figured prominently on the front page of *Okaz*.

While most newspapers still concentrated on the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, some dealt with other subjects mainly Djibouti's President Hassan Gouled's visit to Saudi Arabia. They highlighted the significance of this visit and described it as an "effective participation" in the process of bolstering the Arab activities.

Al Medina dwelled on the political situation in Afghanistan and urged the Islamic world to be conscious of the dimensions of Soviet military intervention in the domestic affairs of an independent state. It called upon Islamic states to take urgent steps to safeguard the interests of Muslims. It said that worldwide condemnation of the Soviet action proves that Soviet tactics would transform the world into a brawling jungle. The paper cautioned the world against Soviet atrocities and usurpation of the freedom of others. It said that the kind of pressure to which the people of Afghanistan were subjected

had its precedence in the Islamic states which, after the Bolshevik revolution, became part of the Soviet hegemony through repressive and despotic measures.

Al Bilad called for an Islamic summit conference to map a strategy against Soviet threats which continued to loom large on the Islamic nation. It also asked the Western world to take practical steps to put an end to Soviet highhandedness, and reiterated that the Afghanistan events might be repeated in any neighboring state as it would be wrong to believe that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was the last happening in the region.

The paper tried to bring home the point that unity and solidarity among brethren could bring salvation from oppression and make the whole region strong enough to safeguard their independence and to keep off international strifes.

Concentrating on King Khaled's talks with his guest the President of Djibouti, *Okaz* said

the visit reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's position among the Arab states and its increasing concern for strong relations among the Arab states, so that they can meet the threats that surrounded the region.

The paper reiterated that Saudi Arabia persistently worked to achieve the maximum possible degree of Arab cooperation in different fields and to support the restoration of Arab rights. It hoped that talks between King Khaled and President Hassan Gouled would open further avenues for coordination in the interest of peace and security of the region.

In an editorial on the American hostages in Iran, *Al Riyadh* highlighted President Carter's attempts to resolve the crisis and said that he did not contact the Soviet leaders for he knew that their request would be turned down by the Iranian authorities. "For its part Moscow played its game in Afghanistan and earned

the condemnation of the West and a large number of the countries of the Third World," it said.

The paper added that the Afghanistan crisis cannot be resolved by Washington without effective cooperation from more than one ally or friend.

In an editorial on foreign vicious campaigns against Saudi Arabia, *Al Jazirah* said that the malicious elements were pitifully ignorant of the nature of social structure of this country. Their vile propaganda cannot deviate the Kingdom from its Arab and Islamic responsibilities and its constant efforts to make solidarity a reality in the Arab and Islamic world is said.

The paper wished to remind the "hired media" in foreign countries about Crown Prince Fahd's statement, sometime ago, that the Kingdom had got used to such kind of media distortion and had therefore become immune to slanders and vilifications.



هكذا من الالام

Physicist, historian, diplomat, spy

WASHINGTON, Wilfrid Basil Mann, a little-known 71-year-old scientist-bureaucrat at the National Bureau of Standards, became, much to his displeasure, something of an international celebrity as a purported spy.

Mann is by all accounts a quiet, modest, unassuming man, tall and a little stooped-shouldered, he lives on a placid street in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Sometimes he walks his dog and exchanges minor pleasantries with his neighbors. He has served on his local PTA. He is married and has three grown children. He has held the same job for 28 years, as chief of the Bureau of Standards' radioactivity section.

In the world of nuclear physics, which is so small that everyone in it knows everyone else, Mann is regarded as a highly competent if unspectacular experimenter who has made some significant contributions to the precise measurement of radiation levels. He is now president of the International Committee for

Radionuclide Metrology.

There is only one thing remarkable about him: that, according to one British journalist and one member of Parliament, he is a former espionage agent for the Soviet Union, once a member of the spy ring that included Anthony Blunt, who has admitted to years of spying for the Soviet Union.

Mann himself is not talking to the press. The Department of Commerce, which runs the Bureau of Standards, issued a statement last week saying that it has "no question concerning his loyalty to the United States." Before deciding not to talk to reporters, Mann gave an interview to a *Sunday Times* reporter, who says Mann stoutly maintained his innocence. There is no evidence against him, but he has suffered embarrassing damage to his reputation.

His troubles began with the publication in Britain of Andrew Boyle's *The Climate of Treason*, which describes the activities of two Englishmen on behalf of the Soviet

Union.

Boyle referred to the two only as "Maurice" and "Basil," but last week Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament that "Maurice" was Blunt.

Then *The New Statesman*, printed a short item saying, among other things, that Basil was Dr. Wilfrid Mann, "a modestly obscure physicist." A few days later an MP demanded an investigation, reporters started calling and Mann's orderly life temporarily went haywire.

In Boyle's book, Basil is described as "a pleasant Englishman of homosexual bent, a gifted physicist," Boyle says Basil, while working in Washington in the late 1940s, helped Donald MacLean, planted in the British Embassy, interpret for the Soviets infor-

Sometimes he walks his dog and exchanges minor pleasantries with his neighbors. He has served on his local PTA. He is married and has three grown children. He has held the same job for 28 years.

mation MacLean had on the latest developments in nuclear physics, which without Basil's help would have been Greek to MacLean.

But before long, says Boyle, two Israeli intelligence agents passed on to James Angleton, then an agent of the Office of Strategic Services, later head of the covert side of the CIA, the information that Basil was a spy. Confronted with this, Boyle says, Basil broke down quickly, confessing that he had become a covert communist in his student days and a secret agent for the Soviets not long afterwards.

Angleton, read this passage from the book this week and asked whether it is correct, said "The answer's no. I stand by the statement issued by the United States Department of Commerce."

Boyle says that after Basil confessed, he agreed to change sides and become a double agent in return for "guarantees of protection and the promise of American citizenship," after which he both blew MacLean's cover and cheerfully provided him with useless or wrong information for passage to the Soviets.

Mann was attached to the British Embassy in Washington from 1948 to 1951 as a nuclear physicist, after which he went to the Bureau of Standards to take the job he holds today, measuring the radioactive outputs of various products, particularly for medical uses. He applied for and won U.S. citizenship in 1959. Other than that, the only evidence against him is that his middle name is Basil.

"I can't believe there's any foundation to the whole blooming ruckus," says Lauriston Taylor, who hired Mann at the Bureau of Standards back in 1951. "He did a magnificent job. I know his family well. You'd have to know him to know how absurd the idea is that he'd do something like that."

Taylor says that Mann underwent a stringent security check when he joined the Bureau of Standards and received a top-level "Q" clearance from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Several American scientists who worked with Mann on the development of the cyclotron at Berkeley in the 1930s remember him as a shy, pleasant, cooperative, apolitical man.

"There were lots of left-wing groups around Berkeley at that time," says Luis Alvarez, then a young physicist and now a Nobel laureate and professor emeritus at Berkeley, "and I never heard Wilfrid express any interest in them. He was just doing his job."

There is no firm evidence that there ever was a Basil. But in Boyle's account, Basil was the "fifth man" in a spy ring that included Blunt, MacLean, Burgess, and the former head of the Soviet section of British Intelligence, Kim Philby.

There are a few inconsistencies in Mann's story. In *American Men and Women of Science*, Mann is listed as having started to work for the embassy in 1948. He says he started in 1949. The year is important, for by 1949 MacLean had left Washington for Cairo.

And Taylor, who hired Mann at the Bureau of Standards, says Mann's security check had shown that he knew MacLean. Informed that Mann denied ever knowing MacLean, Taylor acknowledged that his memory might have been faulty on that score.

Blunt, Burgess, MacLean and Philby all attended Cambridge — which Mann did not — and all became communists and spies in the 1930s. All held fairly important jobs in the British government. Philby, as Britain's chief liaison with the CIA and FBI, was a prominent figure around Washington in the late 1940s.

In May 1951, MacLean and Burgess defected to the Soviet Union, just as MacLean was about to be apprehended for spying. Philby fell under suspicion, but officially was cleared in 1955. Then he, too, defected to the Soviet Union in 1963.

For years thereafter there had been speculation that a "fourth man" tipped off Burgess and MacLean, and Boyle says that man was Blunt. Blunt denies this, while admitting that he was a Soviet spy. Few sug-

gested the existence of a "fifth man" until Boyle brought forth the idea.

Boyle says there had to be a Basil to alert the CIA to MacLean. However, Ray Cline, former deputy director for intelligence at the CIA, says: "I thank MacLean was fingered by another CIA source."

Cline says the only purpose a fifth man could have served was a "cut-out" — a conduit of information from Philby (the third man) to Blunt (the fourth man) whose function would have been to make the trail from Philby to MacLean fainter.

All of this speculation is great sport for spy buffs, but not for Wilfrid Mann. He will say only, "The U.S. Department of Commerce has declared its full confidence in my loyalty to the United States," the message read, "and I am awaiting an equally forthright statement from the British government acknowledging my loyalty to that government during the period of my service to them."

Inside the British government, rank amateurism and inefficiency allowed Philby and company to carry on. Boyle says Philby passed the names of most of the British agents in the world to Russia, as well as information given to the British by the CIA. He also estimates that Philby was responsible for the deaths of some three dozen spies whom he betrayed.

There is no reason to think that the other Englishmen who spied for Russia were any less destructive. MacLean is known to have passed important atomic secrets to Russia when he worked in the British Embassy in Washington.

Boyle says that on at least two occasions Burgess and MacLean each told friends of their treason — but the friends either did not believe them or could not bring themselves to tell the authorities. This dedication to friendship reflects what Boyle calls "the terrible solidarity of the upper classes — you never squeak on a friend." And Philby and company were masters of using this kind of dedication to preserve themselves.

But where the British failed to detect these Russian agents, Boyle asserts, the CIA succeeded.

But the CIA was so suspicious of British security that it did not tell the British of its discoveries, preferring, Boyle says, to wait and see what other spies might be revealed. To this day, Boyle says, British intelligence cannot quite understand or forgive the CIA for not telling them about the traitors who subsequently escaped to Russia.

The mad, ingrown, incestuous world Boyle has traced is now at least partly gone by. He and other observers say that British intelligence has been thoroughly reformed, with several "old boys" forced to retire and a new efficiency giving the service respect.

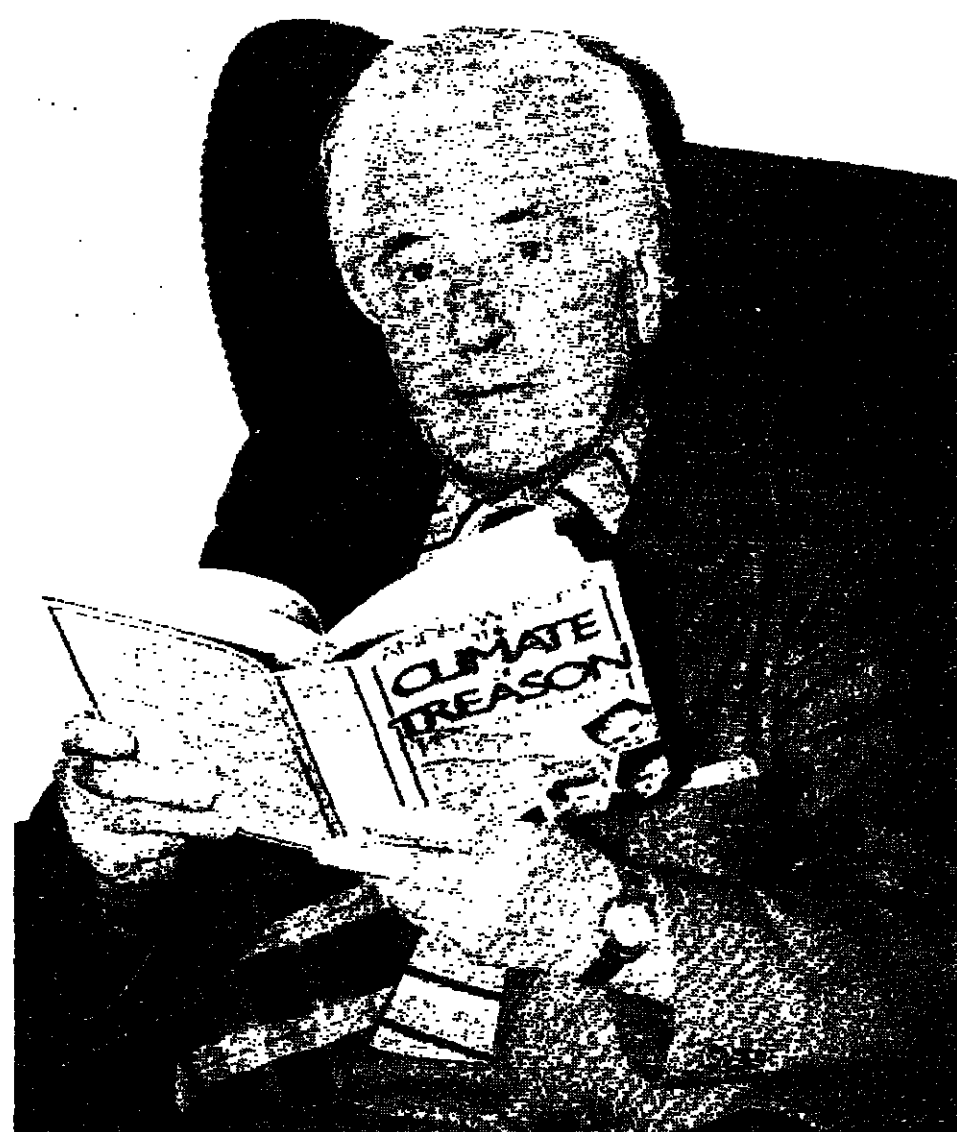
But it is clear that the seamy recent past of British intelligence still sticks in the public mind. When asked recently why this should be so, Le Carré said: "Spies are at the front line of the loyalty business — they serve

"Philby passed on the names of most British agents in the world to Russia, as well as information given to the British by the CIA. He was responsible for the deaths of some three dozen spies he betrayed."

where loyalty is most likely to be challenged and reflect the reality of what we are doing. Spies are statements of our national psyche."

With dignity undisturbed by the scandal swirling around him, Anthony Blunt, stripped of his knighthood and sacked as Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures said at his press conference, "I believe it was the right thing in the cause of anti-fascism" during the dark days before and during World War II, he said.

"I realize I made an appalling mistake," Blunt said, his long, face and deep, voice showing no emotion. "I now realize bitterly



The author and his book

that this was totally wrong."

But, he steadfastly maintained, "I feel I haven't betrayed my conscience." When he was recruited into the service of the Soviet Union by his close friend Burgess at Cambridge in the mid-1930s, Blunt said, "I was persuaded that I could best serve the cause of anti-fascism by joining him in his work for the Russians. This was a case of political conscience against loyalty to country. I chose conscience."

In a series of televised interviews with selected journalists Blunt admitted he acted as a "talent-spotter" for the Soviets while teaching at Cambridge during the late 1930s and passed secrets to Moscow while working as a British intelligence agent during the war.

He said he remained in contact with other Soviet spies inside the British government after the war while personally serving first King George VI and then Queen Elizabeth as curator of the vast royal collection. Blunt acknowledged helping friends and fellow spies Burgess and MacLean escape to the Soviet Union in 1951, and revealed that he refused an order from Russia to leave Britain with them.

After secretly confessing his crimes to officials in exchange for immunity from prosecution in 1964, Blunt gave them information about still more spies in the British establishment, including some still living here.

"My guess would be that there must have been a great many more people involved in this," he said. "I must shut up on this, but I think it is common knowledge that the network was considerable."

While Sir Michael Havers said Tuesday that Blunt was given immunity on the authority of the then-attorney general, the late Sir John Hobson, Blunt said, "I was told it was made under higher authority. I wouldn't like to be too specific about this, but my impression quite certainly was that it was the then prime minister," Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Lord Home has said he does not remember being told.

But Blunt said he believed the Queen, who knighted him in 1956, was not immediately informed and Blunt remained on her staff for three decades. He thought she or her private secretary may finally have been told about his past in 1972, when "I was rushed to hospital for a very serious cancer operation which it was thought I wouldn't survive."

The Queen stripped Blunt of his knighthood, the Royal Victorian Order for personal service to the royal family, immediately after Mrs. Thatcher unmasked Blunt's past as a spy in a statement to Parliament.

To cheers from government and opposition benches in the House of Commons, she announced that she was killing a controversial "protection of official information" bill that would have tightened Britain's already strict secrecy laws. A chorus of critics had argued that the pending legislation would have prevented publication of *'The Climate of Treason'*, that hinted at Blunt's identity as the "fourth man."

Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament she still believed intelligence services must "have a very considerable element of secrecy" if they are to operate "efficiently and well." It is likely the present Official Secrets Act will remain in force and that she will introduce

amendments to narrow its sweeping scope.

Although he was in tears while leaving The Newspapers building where he gave the interviews, Blunt remained almost impassive throughout the questioning. As he slumped comfortably in an easy chair, his light-blue eyes stared unblinkingly at interviewers who asked pointedly about his homosexuality, his treason, his present feelings and his future plans.

Blunt, a brilliant, well-connected clergyman's son who attended the best schools, first studying mathematics but eventually becoming one of the world's leading art experts, never denied his homosexuality. But he strongly denied having an affair with Burgess, a flamboyant homosexual whom Blunt met at Cambridge.

After being persuaded by Burgess to become a Soviet agent and helping the Soviets spot other candidates at Cambridge, Blunt said, he was recruited by the British government into its wartime intelligence service despite his well-known Marxist sympathies. Many young British intellectuals, like their contemporaries in the United States, were attracted to communism in the 1930s, partly as a reaction to the Nazi threat in Europe.

Blunt insisted the secrets he passed to Burgess and to a Russian diplomat here during the war consisted mostly of British intelligence about the Germans, rather than information that could have compromised British secret agents. Asked if he could have caused the deaths of any British agents, Blunt said, "The answer to that is categorically no."

He described his gradually shifting loyalties among Britain, the Soviet Union and his circle of traitorous friends. After the war, he said, he became disillusioned with the Soviets and communism. But he remained loyal to and in contact with his friends in Moscow's employ, even after he went to work for the Queen.

Blunt denied he tipped off MacLean that British officials were closing in on him, but he admitted helping, at the request of Burgess, to arrange the escape of Burgess and MacLean to Moscow in 1951. Blunt disobeyed a Soviet order to go with them, he said, because by then "I couldn't bear the thought of living in Russia and preferred to take the risk of going on here."

Although suspicious officials questioned him repeatedly during the next decade, Blunt admitted nothing until presented in 1964 with new information that "freed me from my loyalty" to friends. He said he could not divulge the information, but hinted that it referred to other Soviet spies still in Britain.

He said he was offered immunity from prosecution without asking for it, and he cooperated by naming other wartime spies here in interviews with the authorities that stretched into 1965.

When asked if he was treated more leniently than other spies caught here, all of whom have gone to prison, "because you are a member of the alleged establishment," Blunt answered, "I can't say."

Of his future, he said, "I hope to go back and do some work on art history."

Asked if he thought he would be allowed to live out his life here in peace, he shrugged his shoulders. "I hope so."



Anthony Blunt speaks to The Times

A chronicle of explorers

Travellers in Arabia
By Robin Bidwell
Hamlyn Publishing Group
£ 6.00

By CLARE KENI

JEDDAH — This is an ideal book for anyone wanting an introduction to Arabia, especially if he himself hopes to explore the Peninsula.

It begins with a brief outline of the history of the area. Then follows a series of stories about travellers and explorers through the ages: tantalizing bits of information that will stir the imagination and make the reader seek more details in other books.

Robin Bidwell, himself a traveller in Arabia, takes us from the early sixteenth century into the twentieth century. The text is accompanied by beautiful illustrations. Some are magnificent photographs, others are delightful sketches made by the explorers themselves.

BOOKSHELF

The cover bears an attractive portrait of James Silk Buckingham. This early romantic explorer of Arabia was a journalist full of ideas. It seems he beat the heat on the Red Sea by having himself suspended over the side of a dhow (Arabian fishing boat) in a net. When he became too hot he could lower himself into the sea.

We learn that an Italian called Ludovico de Varthema was one of the first travellers. He set out in 1502 and gave his reasons for going as follows: "If any man shall demand of me the cause of this my voyage, certainly I can shew no better reason than is the ardent desire of knowledge, which hath moved many other to see the world and the miracles of God therein."

He was also the only traveller who claimed to have seen unicorns in the Great Mosque at Mecca. He was told that they were a gift from the King of Ethiopia.

Joseph Pitts, a seventeenth century traveller, had no such worthy reason. He was a seaman from Devon who was captured by Algerian corsairs and sold as a slave to Arabs. He was converted to Islam and his third master took him on the pilgrimage. He was moved by the pilgrims "in their garments of humility" and the way they were "begging earnestly for the remission of their sins."

Burckhardt, on the other hand, was a paid professional explorer whose objective was to reach Timbuctu and the source of the Niger.

Instead he discovered Petra, the hidden Nabatean city in Jordan, and Abu Simbel, now under the waters of the Nile.

He was a master of Arabic and spent some time wandering with the bedouin. He was also a precise and accurate recorder. One of his most curious recordings tells how to shoot an ostrich.

"While one ostrich sits on the eggs, the partner goes to the nearest hill to keep a lookout but only succeeds in attracting attention. When a hunter approaches, the bird abandons the eggs, whereupon the Arab digs a hole, puts his loaded gun with a long-burning match pointing at the nest and goes away. When all seems clear, the birds return and are shot by remote control."

But he was also the first to record more serious Arabian concepts such as oaths-taking, hospitality and honor.

Richard Burton was the most prolific writer to travel in Arabia. It is said that he told a good story but added little to knowledge about the area. The author has picked out some "little nuggets" from his story such as the fact that caracat was then treated by roasting mules' teeth and serving them as a powder.

There is William Gifford Palgrave whose first desire was to work as a missionary. He had to travel in the disguise of a doctor and pedlar of medicines.

The famous Charles Montagu Doughty is not, of course, left out. A lover of Chaucer, his own writings are a mixture of ancient Saxon words, early Victorian, and Arabic. He delighted in describing the people on the Pilgrimage he joined. He was the first to record the inscriptions and drawings from the tombs at Medain Saleh.

A more recent explorer of Arabia was Harry St. John Bridger Philby. A member of the Indian Civil Service, his first experience of an Arab country was in Basra, Iraq, during the first World War. This experience later meant he was chosen as an unofficial contact with Abdul Aziz during the Arab Revolt. He travelled about in Arab dress, wrote copious notes, and later lived in Jeddah for many years running a small trading company.

Philby travelled extensively once going 250 miles without drinking. "The camels were refreshed only with an occasional kettle of water poured into their nostrils." Later he became the first to use modern transport and was able to travel faster and further than previous explorers.

I have mentioned only a few of the many travellers and explorers Robin Bidwell has included in his book. All of them are there: the well-known, such as Bertram Thomas, Wilfred Thesiger, Lawrence, and Gertrude Bell, and the lesser known people like Vincent Le Blanc, who travelled continually to escape from his wife.

Reading this book is to travel through Arabia and through the centuries. By bringing together all these travellers in one book, the author has succeeded in bringing to life the whole story of the exploration of Arabia.

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Oil exporting countries under fire from Italy

ROME, Dec. 31 (R) — Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga hit out angrily Sunday night at what he called the new imperialism of the world's oil exporting countries.

In an outspoken televised address, Cossiga said that "non-indigenous factors," namely the soaring price of oil, were partly to blame for Italy's 18 per cent inflation rate.

"We, who are against all imperialism, cannot accept that our internal economy be determined by a new form of imperialism — that of the oil producers."

"Nor (can we accept) that they should determine our rates of inflation, productivity and unemployment," he said.

The cabinet, after an eight-hour meeting that ended early Sunday, raised the price of petrol for the third time this year. The rise, which according to Italian figures makes the cost of motoring here the highest in West Europe.

Cossiga, looking stern and at times thoroughly angry, said the "Caracas effect" would certainly not help the stability of Italy's economy.

The premier, who has headed a centrist

alliance since August, urged Italians to accept the need for the petrol price increase, and a series of rises in the public sector.

"The measures we have taken serve to guarantee services and to impede the economic, financial and technical degradation of public institutions," he said.

Cossiga, also announced the setting up of an energy secretariat. The new body will have executive powers, he said, and its members will be drawn from the cabinet and the industry ministry.

Also the Australian government has announced an increase in locally produced oil prices in line with those overseas.

The minister for national development and energy, Senator John Carrick, said the new import price for oil produced from wells in the offshore southern Bass Strait fields would be \$ 27.37 per barrel from Monday.

The present price for Bass Strait oil is \$ 20.62 per barrel.

The parity pricing policy keeps the cost of Australian produced light crude at a similar level to the official selling price of Arabian light crude oil.

Yamani reiterates oil glut

HAMBURG, Dec. 31 (R) — Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani reiterated Monday that there would be an oil glut even if Iranian production dropped to three million barrels a day.

In an interview with the weekly news

Strike cripples Greece's flights

ATHENS, Dec. 31 (R) — Local ground staff of foreign airlines today decided to continue their strike which has crippled nearly all flights in and out of Athens since Dec. 27.

The strikers are demanding salary increases, better working conditions and improved pension rights.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.53	7.55	7.55
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.00	196.00
Swiss F (100)	311.00	212.00	212.00
French F (100)	84.00	84.25	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.10	42.10
Lebanese Lira (100)		104.00	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.90
Egyptian Pound		4.52	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.35	12.35
Jordanian Dinar		11.47	11.45
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Rial (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Rial (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Rial (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.		5,750.00	—
10 Tolas bar		6,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.41	—	14.65
Canadian Dollar	2.87	3.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	178.00	178.00
Spanish Peso		51.00	51.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.00
Singapore		—	1.57

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HRS ON THE
31ST DECEMBER, 1979
12TH SAHAR, 1400

BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
2	Wild Cosmos	A.E.T.	Vehicles	30-12-79
3	Badr	Baroon	Reefer	21-12-79
5	Scirocco Universal	Star	Reefer	28-12-79
6	Arangel Glory	Ori	Barley	27-12-79
8	Kata Dewi	G.C.E.	General	30-12-79
9	Khalil Frezer	Star	Reefer	27-12-79
10	Saudi Prince	O.Trade	Flour/General	28-12-79
11	Reefer Gullie	Star	Reefer	28-12-79
13	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	Construction Mats.	28-12-79
14	Chrysosvelandou Dyo	SSMSC	Melba/Sorghum	28-12-79
18	Long Beach	Razayot	Containers	20-12-79
19	Falcon Arrow	Alasab	Bulk Cement	28-12-79
20	Sinad 1	Algozabi	General	28-12-79
22	Boogabille	Barber	Cash/Trimmer-Gen.	28-12-79
23	Eugenie V	El Hawi	Timber/Plywood	30-12-79
24	Khalil Star	O.C.E.	Reefer	24-12-79
27	Frigo King	El Hawi	Reefer	28-12-79
28	Silver Bay	Alasab	Rice/Flour	22-12-79
29	Tayasa Maru No. 14	Arzoo	Vehicles	28-12-79
30	Saronic Reefer	Alasab	Reefer	20-12-79
35	Midrecht	Karoo	Containers	30-12-79
36	Frankenfoto	Alasab	Containers	30-12-79
39	Mardi	A.E.T.	Dum	27-12-79
40	Paragha Lounion	Alphe	Barley	24-12-79
41	Sanix Belle	Karoo	Rice/General	28-12-79
42	Anangel Peace	Ori	Barley	22-12-79
Ro Ro:				
	Jolly Nero	Abdullah	Ro Ro Units	30-12-79
	Eme	Feyer	Ro Ro Units	30-12-79
2.	RECENT ARRIVALS.			
	Thomas Nelson	A.E.T.	General/Cns.	30-12-79
	Pilger Kommandit	S'obehi	General/Cns.	30-12-79
	Char Young	Abdullah	Gen/Pldg. my cns.	30-12-79
	Boogabille	Barber	Cash/Trimmer/Gen.	30-12-79
	Eugenie V	El Hawi	Timber	30-12-79
	Midrecht	Karoo	Containers	30-12-79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HRS ON
12.2.1400/31.12.1979/CHANGES PAST
24 HRS.

BERTH	SHIP	AGENT	CARGO	ARRIVAL
4	Arva Shama	AET	Gen/Pipes	30-12-79
6	Lago Pyrhue	Ori	General	30-12-79
9	Arab Al Hijaz	SCSA	Loading Urea	25-12-79
10	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	18-12-79
13	Sea Nova	UEP	Steel/Gen	28-12-79
15	Taurus	Gulf	General	30-12-79
17	Cardiff City	Al Saada	Gen/Conts.	31-12-79
18	Hellenic Pride	Gulf	Gen/Reefer	30-12-79
20	Ever Safety	Gosabli	Gen/Cont/Cement	24-12-79
21	Pacific Exporter (D.B.)	Ali Reza	Bulk Cement	29-12-79
22	Addiyah	Karoo	Containers	31-12-79
23	Freitag	UEP	Gen/Conts.	28-12-79
26	Malikive Trader	UEP	Barley in Bags	19-12-79
35	Primavera (D.B.)	SMC	Bulk Cement	28-12-79
S.C.P.	Berge Nissab 20-21	—	Barley in Bags	28-12-79

Iran, Japan agree on long-term oil sales

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (AP) — The governments of Japan and Iran agreed Monday to set the price of long-term Iranian oil imports at an average \$ 30 a barrel, a foreign ministry source was reported as saying.

Kyodo News Service, quoting the unidentified source, said the agreement between the Japanese envoy in Tehran Tsutomu Wada and Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar paved the way for Japanese importers to proceed with individual negotiations on the volume of oil imports next year.

Japan imported 455,000 barrels of oil a day, or about 10 per cent of its oil imports, directly from Iran this year Kyodo said.

A source at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry was quoted by Kyodo as saying that the Japanese government will continue to ask oil importers to conduct negotiations with care.

"We will act after taking into consideration the moves by other oil importing countries," the source was quoted as saying.

Kyodo said many industry sources believe that Iran will try to raise the price of its oil after the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) scheduled in February.

Japanese oil importers started negotiations with Iran Dec. 9 but stopped them recently under the guidance of the Japanese government.

China's oil output drops

PEKING, Dec. 31 (R) — China Monday reported a much smaller increase in its annual oil production than in previous years.

The official New China News Agency said China produced 106.1 million tons of crude oil in 1979, 1.9 per cent more than in 1978.

During the first half of the 1970s, production increased at a rate of 20 to 25 per cent a year, and the growth rate in 1978 was still 11.1 per cent.

Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli blamed the decline on failure to maintain prospecting efforts for new oil fields.

However, the situation is expected to start changing in 1980. American oil companies are exploring large sections of China's continental shelf in the South China Sea, and new oil deposits have been discovered in Henan in Central China and in the Pearl River estuary near the southern city of Canton.

The New China News Agency said the country's largest oilfield at Daqing in northeast China had met the state production target, but did not indicate whether it was higher or lower than that for 1978.

The agency mentioned improvements in oil extraction methods and reported: "While providing manpower and material for opening new oilfields, the Shanghai, North China and Yumen oilfields worked their own resources well and fulfilled the year's production plan."

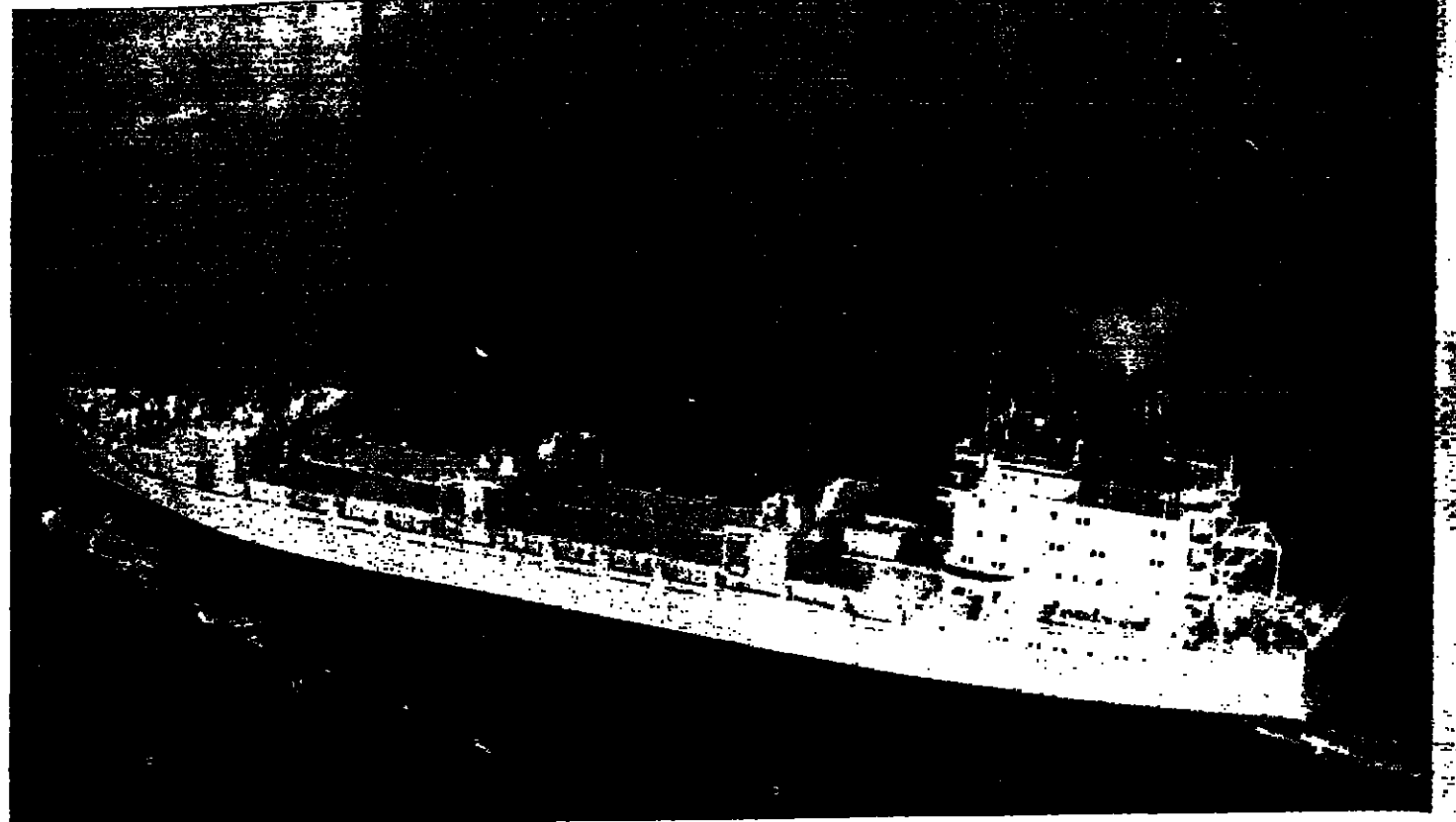
Pakistani team here to sell farm produce

JEDDAH, Dec. 31 — A nine-man Pakistani agricultural produce sales team arrived in Jeddah on a two-week visit to the Kingdom.

The Pakistani Embassy here said that the mission will meet officials, businessmen and members of chambers of commerce to sell fruits and potatoes to Saudi Arabian importers. According to official figures, the Kingdom produces only five per cent of its demand for potatoes.

The mission will also explore possibilities for introducing new varieties of citrus fruits in the Kingdom.

The mission is made up of businessmen and officials of the Government-sponsored Export Promotion Bureau. It is led by a senior director of the state-owned trading Corporation of Pakistan.



NEW CONTAINER: The "Cam Ilomba", a container ship developed especially for service in West Africa by the Weser AG's Seebeck Shipyards, was recently turned over to representatives of Cameroon's national shipping company in Bremerhaven (Federal Republic of Germany.) The special feature of this 16,000 ton vessel is that, in addition to containers, it is equipped to transport heavy loads of wood. It is 152.2-meter-long and 23-meter-wide and is equipped with six heavy-duty booms, four of them with a 22 and two with a 50-ton lifting capacity (90 tons with cross beam). This outfitting with loading gear is primarily aimed at the rapid loading and unloading of containers.

U.S. commodity markets 'more attractive'

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP) — Worries about the world's natural resources made U.S. commodity markets more attractive this year than ever before to traders worldwide.

In a year framed by revolution in oil-rich Iran and the taking of American hostages there, traders were eager to speculate on the price of raw materials and even to board the raw materials themselves.

As a result, the nation's 11 futures markets did an estimated 32 per cent more business than last year. An estimated 77 million contracts for gold, soybeans, cocoa and other items changed hands, according to the Futures Industry Association — a 12th straight annual volume record.

As the stock market slogged along and new plants closed, the commodity markets, seen by the public as offering legendary profits and losses, boomed. Market sources estimated one group of silver traders' profits, for example, at \$ 250 million, while others who took the other side of various markets lost equal millions.

Trading reached such a fever pitch in the fall, with an enthusiasm spilling from gold and silver to sugar and other commodities, and officials cited excess speculation in the futures markets as one of their reasons for deciding to tighten credit in early October.

Futures traders, fierce independents who like to call their business "the last bastion of free enterprise," protested that any blame for inflation should not rest on their shoulders.

The Fed's credit-tightening moves took some of the momentum out of spiraling commodities by making it more expensive to finance and insure commodity holdings and to borrow money to speculate.

But after a period of wildly gyrating prices, bull markets in precious metals resumed. Investors worldwide came to view com-

modities as an important part of their portfolios — equal or superior in inflationary times of paper currencies, bonds and notes.

As a result, gold futures more than doubled by year's end to more than \$ 500 an ounce, and silver quadrupled in price to more than \$ 25 an ounce.

In other markets, sugar futures doubled as speculators caught wind of predictions of the first world production deficit in six years. Grain and cotton prices were boosted by big export demand from such giant customers as China and the Soviet Union. Cattle futures rose as the United States' cattle herds continued to shrink.

A few commodities defied the inflationary trend. Soybeans languished over the weight of supplies and pork fell because U.S. pro-

ducers turned out more hogs than ever before.

The federal commodity Futures Trading Commission, an increasingly rigorous regulator, fought in the courts — so far unsuccessfully to establish its legal authority over foreign traders on U.S. markets.

It was clear, for example, that at least one group of Middle Eastern investors had helped push silver through the ceiling in the thinly traded world silver market. In coffee, an organization of Central American producing nations, the Bogota group, boosted prices by buying futures and storing surpluses. By year's end, a fledgling organization of African and South American cocoa-producing nations seemed poised to try the same techniques in cocoa.

Brazilian region may rival grain-rich American midwest

UBERLANDIA, Dec. 31 (AP) — Brazil has discovered it can become one of the world's major food suppliers by developing a vast plain that one day could rival the grain-rich American midwest.

This region, a Savanna in the east of this gigantic South American country, is known as the "Cerrados". Few people outside of Brazil have ever heard of it until now but Brazilian authorities believe "Cerrados," which means savanna, can become a worldwide household word synonymous with "breadbasket."

Until just recently, this land was almost useless because the soil is infertile and the rainfall inadequate. But new soil research has made it productive and started a great land rush by farmers.

Brazilians are not sure exactly how much land they really have in the Cerrados. Con-

servative estimates say there are close to 320 million acres (130 million hectares), equal to 30 per cent of all the land farmed in the United States. The upper limit is 500 million acres (200 million hectares).

Whatever the total, authorities agree about 125 million acres (50 million hectares), an area almost as large as France, can be planted with crops like soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, cotton, and coffee. The rest is best suited to pasture.

Cultivation of the Cerrados would double Brazil's farmland. "By applying what scientists already know to the land suited to food crops, the Cerrados could feed 150 million people," says Wenceslau J. Goeijert, a government agronomist. "And that doesn't include the millions of tons of meat the pasture land could yield."

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GLOBE MARINE SERVICES DAMMAM

Announces the Arrival of ships at King Abdul Aziz Port Dammam

M/V. TACOMA CITY	VOY. 79/326	ON	2-1-1980
M/V. LONDON BARON	VOY. 79/325	ON	5-1-1980
M/V. LUNAR VENTURE	VOY. 79/319	ON	10-1-1980

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GLOBE MARINE SERVICES

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Tel: 20826 -29521 Telex :601418 Globe SJ.

Use water carefully

make sure your tap is not running when not in use.

space donated by arab news

هذه اعلان

B.C.

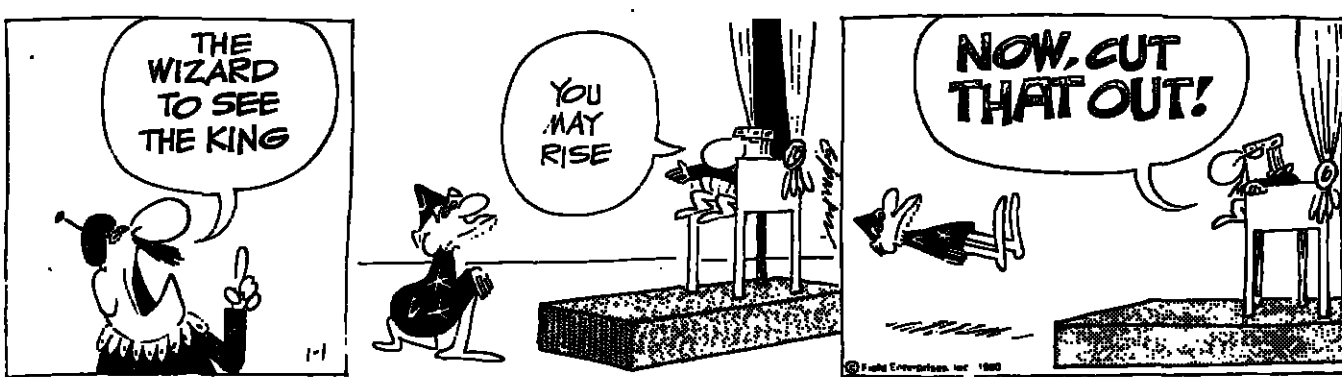
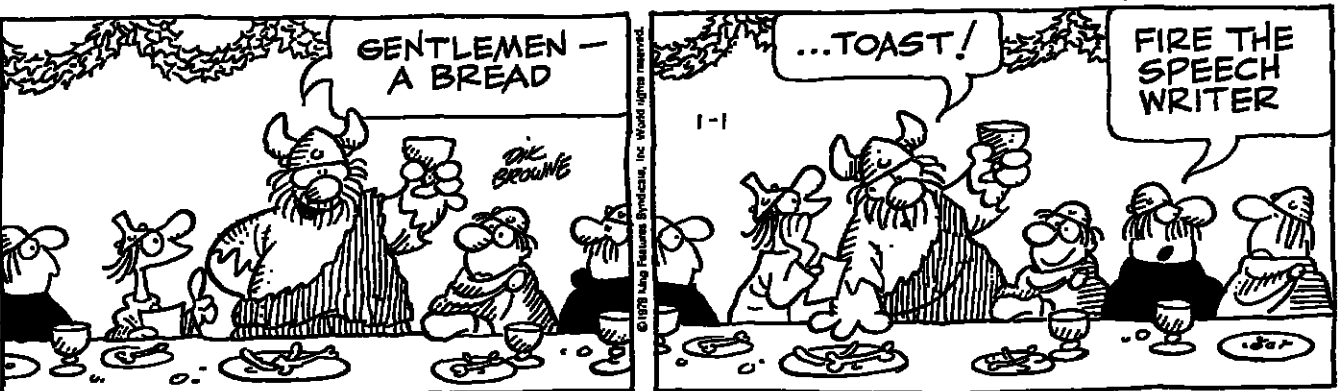
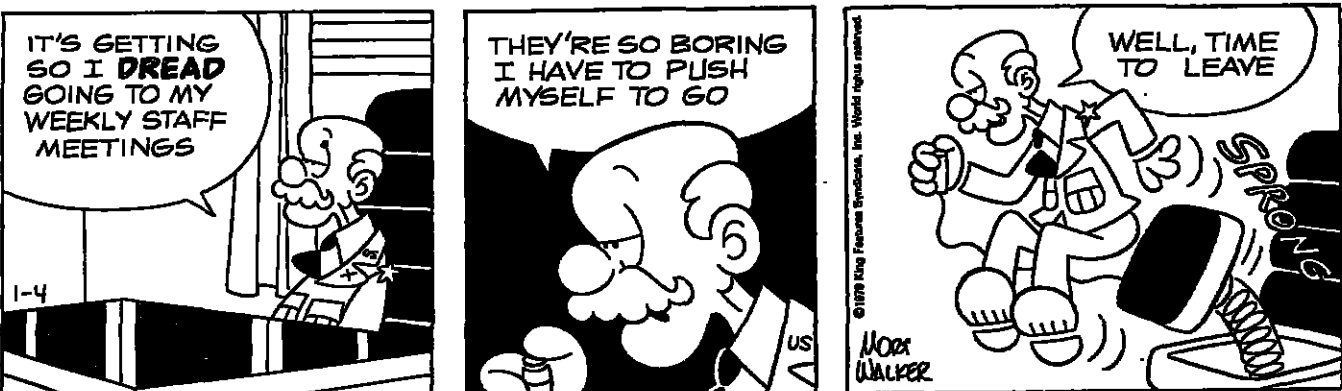
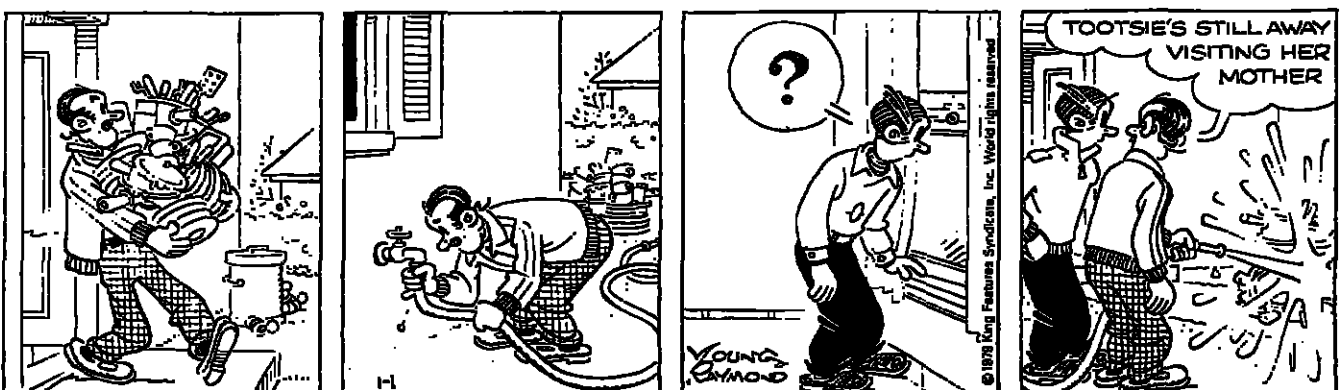
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

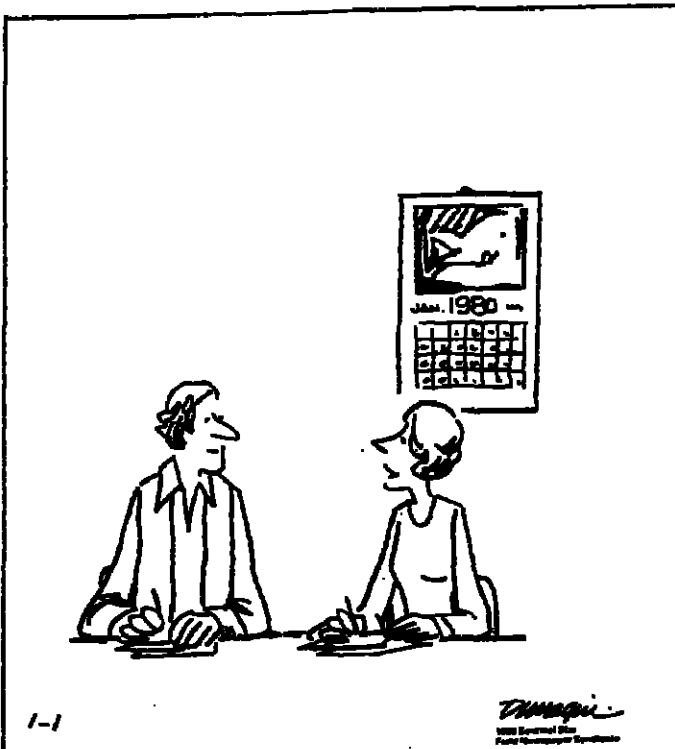
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



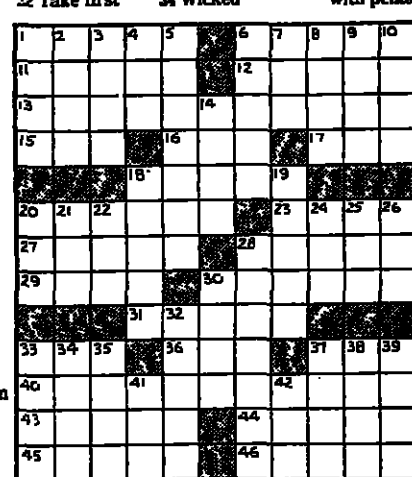
"NEVER MIND HOW MANY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS I BROKE IN 1979... THE FIRST ONE ON MY LIST THIS YEAR IS DON'T LOOK BACK."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Yellowish
6 Speed trap
11 French city
12 Turkish city
13 Christmas
15 Sun. talk
16 Greek
17 Espy
18 Narrow-minded one
20 Watch out!
21 Sword handle
22 Faulty
23 Watered fabric
24 Sandwich favorite
25 Excuse
26 Ascertain
27 Portuguese coin
28 Cismen
29 Charge
30 Plant of the carpetweed family
31 Tired
32 Scandianavian
33 Willis and Walter
34 Prefix with mission
35 DOWN
1 Skiers' mecca
2 1,760 yards

DOWN
3 Make
4 Indistinct
5 Campus tree
6 Mends
7 One of the media
8 Do sums
9 Princess
10 Furor
11 Prod
12 Fundamental
13 Rose's protection
14 Dry
15 Famous Jack
16 verb
17 Australian bird
18 Take first
19 Stare at
20 To and —
21 Ord or Dix
22 Other
23 German
24 Famous Jack
25 river
26 Dame Edith —
27 In the center
28 From a distance
29 Suffix with pent



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
AXYDLBAAXE
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

QH ELQN APFRJ ELFX KFX
PHRO EAP EPKIXJQN. PHX QN
HPE IXEEQHI ALKE PHX AKHEN
KHJ ELX PELXF QN IXEEQHI

QE. — PNKYP AQJXX
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: WHEN PEOPLE SAY THEY DON'T WANT ANYTHING GIVEN TO THEM IT'S USUALLY A SIGN THEY WANT SOMETHING GIVEN TO THEM.

Believe It or Not!

THE PURITANS
IN NEW ENGLAND
REFUSED TO CELEBRATE
NEW YEAR'S DAY
BECAUSE JANUARY
WAS NAMED FOR
THE ROMAN GOD,
JANUS—WHOM
THE PURITANS
CONSIDERED A
WICKED HEATHEN
GOD



THE DAY OF THE MISERS
SAVING MONEY IS A FOLK
TRADITION ON JANUARY 1ST
IN GERMANY BECAUSE IT IS
BELIEVED THAT WHAT YOU DO
ON THAT DAY WILL SET AN EX-
AMPLE FOR THE COMING YEAR



FARM ANIMALS
EACH JANUARY 1ST
ARE WISHED A "HAPPY NEW
YEAR" BY THEIR OWNERS

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

An Ounce of Prevention
West dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A 10 3
♥ A J 8
♦ 9 8 4
♣ A Q J 9

EAST
♠ Q 8 5 2
♥ 7 6 5
♦ J 10 8
♣ K 8 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K 9
♥ K Q 10 7 5 2
♦ K 7 3
♣ 10 6

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1 NT Pass 4 ♣

Opening lead — six of hearts.

Here is an example of the great lengths to which a declarer will sometimes go to stop the dangerous opponent from taking the lead. Let's assume you're in four hearts and West leads a trump. It seems normal to draw trumps, play the ten of clubs and finesse. In the actual case, East takes his king, returns the jack of diamonds, and down you go.

Bad luck, you might say, but the fact is that if you played the hand this way you weren't trying hard enough. A much safer line of play is to win the opening trump lead in dummy with the nine, return a low spade and, after East follows low, play your nine!

As expected, West wins the nine and, let's say, returns a club. In line with your plan to prevent East — the dangerous opponent — from taking the lead, you go up with the ace of clubs, play a spade to your king, and enter dummy with a trump.

When both defenders follow suit, the contract becomes an absolute certainty. You cash the ace of spades, discarding the ten of clubs, and lead the queen of clubs from dummy, not caring one scintilla where the king is located.

You plan to discard a diamond if East follows low on the club queen, thus guaranteeing ten tricks even if West has the king of clubs. And if East covers the queen of clubs with the king, which he might do in the actual case, you're still on solid ground. You ruff East's king of clubs, return to dummy with a trump, and discard two diamonds on dummy's J-9 of clubs. You not only make the contract, but also an overtrick — all as a result of the unusual care you exercised at trick two to stop East from ever taking the lead.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Tuesday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:37	6:03	12:29	3:35	5:52	7:22
Medina	5:45	7:10	12:31	3:31	5:47	7:14
Nejd	5:10	6:39	11:58	2:57	5:14	6:44

DHAHRAN TV

1:00 NFL Game of the Week	Pittsburgh vs Penn State
5:30 NCAA Football	Smoking Spot
6:00 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 459
6:46 Sanford & Son	No. 313
7:11 Oregon Trail	Trappers Rendezvous
7:59 Special	Trinidad Steel Orchestra
8:26 Man in a suitcase	Sitting Pidgeon
9:11 Baretta	Just for Laughs

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On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

TUESDAY

Afternoon Transmission	Evening Transmission
2:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
2:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:10 Light Music	9:10 Light Music
2:20 On Islam	9:15 Bouquet
2:30 Radio Magazine	9:45 Reflections of a Muslim
3:00 NEWS	10:00 Islamic Contributions
3:10 Press Review	10:10 Music
3:15 Music	10:15 NEWS
3:20 World of Machines	10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle
3:30 A Selection of Music	10:30 The Evening Show
3:40	11:00 The World of the Guitar
3:50 Closedown	11:10
	11:15 In the Quiet
	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
8:30 News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 Special English: News, Feature, The Making of a Nation	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure of Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.30 Sarah Ward	7.45 World Today
10.45 Something to Show You	8.00 World News
11.00 World News	8.09 Books and Writers
11.09 Reflections	8.30 Take One
11.15 Piano Style	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.00 World News
12.00 World News	9.09 News about Britain
12.09 British Press Review	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.15 World Today	9.30 Farming World
12.30 Financial News	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.40 Look Ahead	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.43 Look Ahead
Evening Transmission	10.45 Ulster in Focus
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.00 World News
1.30 Discovery	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical	1.00 World News
Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake

FOR TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

LIBRA

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Get away from an atmosphere of discord. Don't engage in arguments. Turn inward for the solutions you seek. A friend is helpful.

SCORPIO

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Enjoy an opportunity to meet new people. Seek the company of optimistic types. Talks about joint assets underscore differences.

SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

A new career plan is good, but others are liable to be skeptical. Seek ways to improve your financial picture. Sidestep dissension.

CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Petty details can obscure the overall picture. A positive attitude brings you success at this time when some are negative.

AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Questions of intimacy affect the course of relationships. Do further research re a business proposition. Progress from behind the scenes.

PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Family member may be out-of-sorts, though a social gathering promises fun for all. Keep career plans under wraps. Be sociable.

LEO

(July 23 to Aug. 22)

Preggo a tendency to think negatively about your financial picture. Plan to capitalize on a current work opportunity for gain.

VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

The outlook is bright for romance and good times.

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The relatives of Robert Mugabe who survived a raid on their house in Salisbury recently. His nephews, Innocent, (left) was cut in the chin by a bullet and Patrick (center) suffered shrapnel in the knee.



Governor Lord Soames laughs with soldiers of the Ceasefire Monitoring Force.



After Lord Soames lifted the ban on the Patriotic Front, thousands of Nkomo's ZAPU wing rejoiced in Salisbury

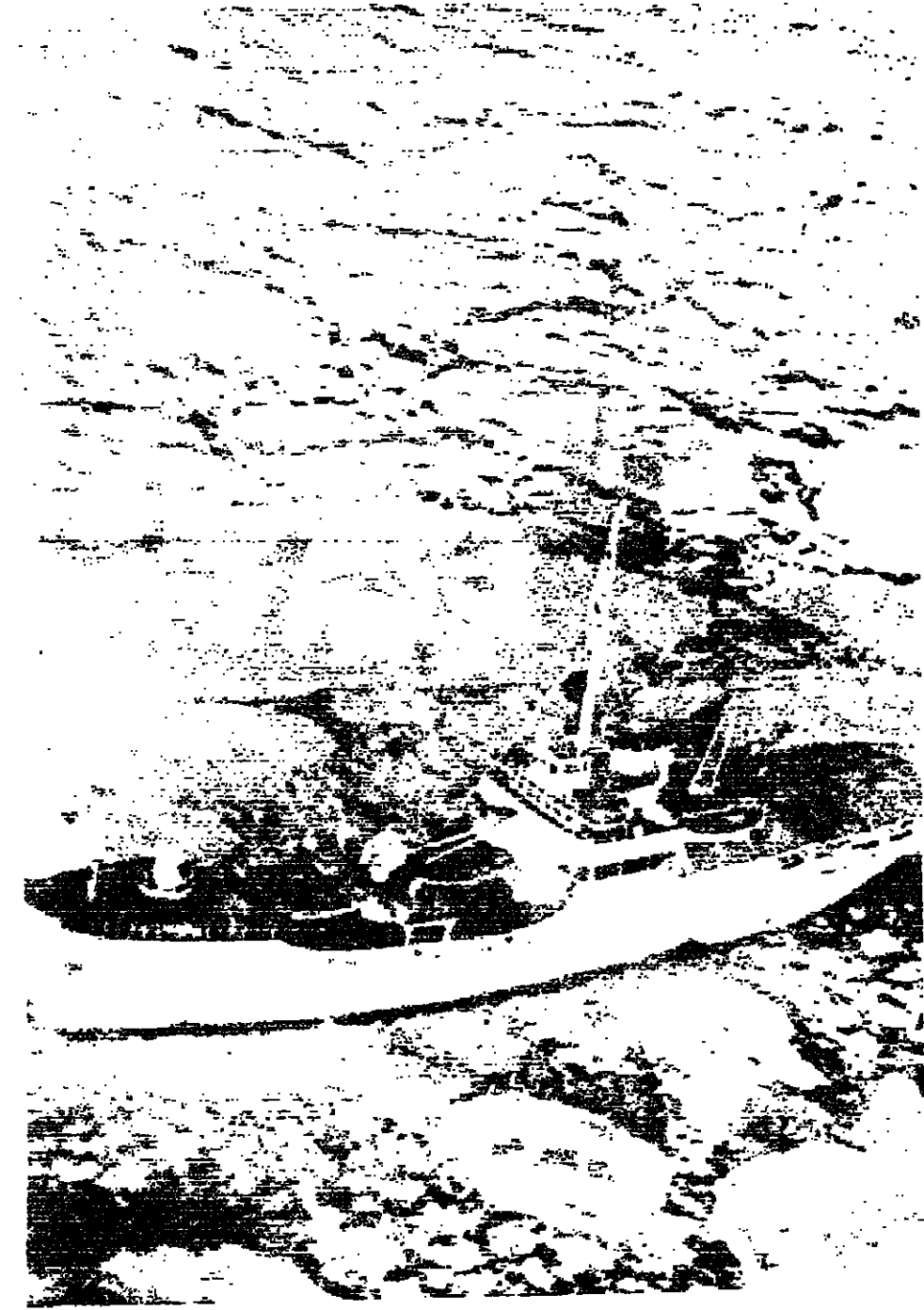
An uneasy ceasefire

Rhodesian troops have been sent to the border with Mozambique to halt infiltrations by Robert Mugabe's guerrillas. Colonial officials maintain, though, that the ceasefire is still holding.



President Samora Machel of Mozambique announces the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia at a public rally in Maputo.

The icebreaker *Piloto Pardo* helped rescue the *Lindblad Explorer*, recently stranded off Antarctica.



A Cambodian child glances around the Thai hospital where she is being treated for malnutrition.



Fellow firemen douse Capt. John Murphy with cold water after he fell from a blazing second storey in Arlington, Texas, recently.



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International

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To halt guerrillas

Rhodesian troops sent to Mozambique border

SALISBURY, Dec. 31 (R) — Rhodesian troops Monday occupied positions along the border with Mozambique on orders from Governor Lord Soames to halt what he called a new influx of guerrillas.

Spokesman Nicholas Fenn said Lord Soames acted after receiving evidence that Patriotic Front forces had infiltrated into Rhodesia, but he refused to comment on military statements that 600 to 700 had already moved in.

Any border crossing is a breach of the ceasefire agreement signed in London between patriotic front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo and former Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Sources close to the British diplomatic contingent said the governor had decided to move quickly to thwart any damage to the agreement under which guerrillas inside Rhodesia are reporting to rendezvous points scattered around the country.

A spokesman for the 1,300-man Commonwealth Monitoring Force said guerrillas were showing up in "a steady trickle."

Fenn said around 600 had collected at the points, with hundreds more waiting in the surrounding bush. Around 18,000 guerrillas are believed camped in Rhodesia.

Mugabe announced Sunday he will fight Rhodesia's February elections alone but will invite Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo to be president if he wins.

The presidency is a largely ceremonial office under Rhodesia's new constitution and Mugabe would therefore retain the real power in the country if his Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) wins the election.

Nkomo, who leads the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), said recently in Lusaka that he would prefer the two guerrilla movements, which have fought a seven-year bush war against the Salisbury government, to mount a joint campaign for the election

which will lead Rhodesia to legitimate independence.

The acting president of ZANU, Enos Nkala, told an estimated 80,000 to 100,000 people at a rally outside Salisbury that, although the party planned to fight the elections alone, if it won it would invite Nkomo to become the country's president.

Thunderous cheers came from the excited but orderly crowd as he announced, "We shall contest the elections as a separate entity."

But ZANU would still maintain a loose alliance with ZAPU, he added. "We may have to consider in the interests of peace co-opting some members of ZAPU after the election so that they have a seat in the government."

Nkala said that ZANU, which controls a majority of the estimated guerrillas in the bush, sincerely wanted the ceasefire to work.

"Our forces are all over the country telling the boys to stop fighting," he said.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said in an interview published Sunday that he did not think the loser in February's Rhodesian elections would reject the result and resume the bush war.

I have reasons for saying that the front-line states would not support the continuation of war — based in their countries and supplied from their countries — after an election that is generally felt to have been free and fair," he said in an interview with "Time" magazine.

"Nor, I am confident, would the South Africans."

"I feel much more optimistic about (the post-election period) than about the immediate ceasefire."

The so-called front-line states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — were steadfast supporters of the Patriotic Front. One wing of the Front was based in Zambia, and the other in Mozambique.

Asked what would happen if Lord Soames was confronted with serious violations of the ceasefire, Lord Carrington said: "The monitoring force is not there to fight, only to observe the ceasefire. If the ceasefire breaks down in a bad way, which I don't visualize happening, then the governor would have to use the forces that he has at his disposal and are loyal to him — forces that he can rely on from all the parties concerned."

British troops serve in the monitoring force along with those from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya, but Lord Carrington said "No British soldier is going to fire a weapon — except in self-defense."

"We are not prepared to risk Rhodesia becoming Britain's Vietnam."

Lord Carrington said he thought it was possible to get a successful ceasefire and fair and free elections, partly because "neither side is absolutely certain it can win the war."

Asked about the eventual integration of the Rhodesian security forces and the guerrillas after independence, the foreign secretary said: "What one hopes is that on the ceasefire commission there will be representatives of the Patriotic Front and the Salisbury people talking to each other all the time. There should grow up from there an understanding of each other. After all, they are of the same nationality and there is no reason why they shouldn't make a start. It may just be possible in some degree to start planning for an integration during the election period — at the commanders' level."



ACCUSED: Singer Al Martino (right) leaves a Massachusetts court after being charged recently with stealing \$100 worth of shirts and socks from a clothing store.

Plans to continue teaching

Banned Swiss theologian denounces Pope

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, Dec. 31 (R) — Professor Hans Kueng, the Swiss theologian suspended by the Vatican, has accused the Pope of condemning him without a hearing.

Professor Kueng hit back bitterly at the Vatican after it confirmed it had suspended his right to teach as a Catholic theologian because of his divergence from orthodox views.

But, with a hint of defiance, the Tuebingen University professor said he planned to continue to work as a professor of theology. He said he would also stay a member and priest of the Catholic Church.

"An uncomfortable critic is to be silenced with all the means of spiritual power," he said in a statement. "The Pope is condemning a man he has not heard."

Professor Kueng said he had pleaded in vain for a meeting with Pope John Paul through Bishop Georg Moser, one of the five West German prelates who discussed the ban with the Pontiff last Friday at the Papal residence at Castelgandolfo.

But throughout he had remained just an object, never a partner to the discussions. The Vatican, confirming the suspension in a statement, said it hoped the Swiss theologian would alter his stance to allow what it called his return to the faculty to teach with the authority of the church.

Professor Kueng said in his statement he would remain professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology.

Teachers are civil servants in West Germany and so his right to teach is ensured. But it is not clear if he will be able to stay on in the university's theological faculty.

Bishop Moser, in whose diocese Kueng serves, said there were neither winners nor losers in the case.

"I know very well what difficulties are coming, and it gives me great pain that an understanding couldn't be reached," he said in a televised statement. "But I want to make it clear that I am not considering abandoning solidarity with the Pope and the German bishops."

"For me there were neither victors nor defeated in this case. That should be clear from the pastoral tone of today's declaration. My duty concerns the church and the people who are to be reached with its messages," Moser said.

The bishop's next step would be to inform state authorities that Kueng's theological teaching credentials have been lifted. He did not say when he would do this.

After getting official notification, it would be up to government officials in Stuttgart to transfer Kueng to another professional post.

Mrs. Gandhi predicts rigged general election

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31, (R) — Former Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said Monday she had serious doubts that this week's general election would be free and fair.

She told reporters in the western city of Jaipur her party would certainly be returned to power if polling were fair.

Mrs. Gandhi said, "We hear that haryans (untouchables) and other weaker sections of the society will not be allowed to vote freely."

She said haryans in her Rae Bareilly constituency in northern Uttar Pradesh state had been told they would be prevented from voting.

The former premier is depending heavily on haryans and Muslims, who form 15 per cent and 12 per cent of the electorate respectively.

An opinion poll published Sunday predicted Mrs. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party will get an absolute majority in the 544-seat Lok Sabha (Lower House) of parliament.

within the university system, either at Tuebingen or another school in the state.

In the statement, Kueng said he would continue to work for revoking the church's disciplinary action.

"I remain not only a member and priest in the Catholic Church, but also professor of dogmatic and ecumenical theology," his statement said.

"I will continue to pursue my central concern which is to make the gospel of Jesus Christ intelligible to contemporary people," Kueng went on, "I will do this as decisively as in the past, and I am ready to talk to and learn from others in the context of a collegial and fraternal discussion."

Kueng appealed to theologians, diocese councils, priest and parish councils and other church groups to "deliberate this serious development in the coming weeks and months, to express their opinions, to address their demands to the appropriate church authorities, and to advocate that the numerous Roman disciplinary measures cease immediately."

He said he fully supported the demands of the "Committee for the Defense of Christian Rights in the Church," a group of West German theologians and other professors rallying behind him.

Pretoria says defector was South Africa spy

PRETORIA, Dec. 31, (AP) — South African security officials confirmed Monday they had employed a man who defected to Britain with information, one anti-government newspaper said could "be more politically explosive than the information scandal."

But the head of the Department of National Security (DONS) declined further comment on allegations by Arthur McGiven that DONS wiretapped and read the mail of opposition political figures.

The allegations of McGiven, were contained in a newspaper report published Sunday in London.

The newspaper said McGiven smuggled DONS documents supporting his claims to London wrapped in a towel in his suitcase.

The documents purportedly show that the mail of Helen Suzman, the much respected member of parliament for the Progressive Federal Party, was read and copied by DONS. Mail to other opposition leaders also was copied and some phone calls tapped and recorded, McGiven said.

"I am disgusted at this very grave invasion of privacy," Mrs. Suzman said, she added, "To think that my private correspondence has been subjected to the prying eyes of shift little men in government offices. I will take this up in parliament at the earliest opportunity."

The Rand Daily Mail reported that McGiven planned to swap his information for asylum in Britain. His whereabouts were being kept secret.

According to the London report, McGiven had been accumulating for months to expose the new "total strategy" of Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Botha's National Party has ruled South Africa since 1948 and has an overwhelming majority in parliament. The reference to Botha's "total strategy" was to the prime minister's self-proclaimed all-out war with Communism.

McGiven said he joined the security service in 1972 while a student and after graduating was told to take a job in the "overseas propaganda" department of the government broadcasting service. Then in 1975 he went to work directly for what was then called the Bureau of State Security.

McGiven said that in 1979 he sought a post in the United States so he could get out of the country with documents he had collected.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Arabs might have more than one reason to complain of their own countries, but there is at least one virtue everybody is agreed upon and that is the family.

In contrast to what happens in the West, the unity of the Arab family is something really to be proud of. Not that all families are ideal ones, but most often in the Arab world youngsters respect their elders and accept their guidance.

I remembered the bright picture of the silent yet steadfast Arab family when I read some statistics about American society the other day.

According to those statistics, every year more than one million girls aged between 15 and 19 (teenagers) get pregnant along with 30,000 others between ten and 14 years old.

Automatically, the pregnancy epidemic contributes to the abortion epidemic so much so that 600,000 babies are born every year from those unmarried girls half of whom get married after delivery, while the other half...

When the U.S. government set up a special department to help unmarried pregnant girls with a modest \$1 million budget, it soon discovered that the appropriation fell far short of the actual demand. It received 4,000 requests from various institutions. To satisfy everybody it needed a minimum budget of \$60 million.

Social researchers admit that it is impossible to improve the situation without a radical change in the views of the would-be parents, a matter next to impossible.

I also read frightening statistics about crime in the United States, showing that the frequency of rape there was counted in seconds and that crime in general was on the increase. But what captured my attention most and is certainly related to the pregnancy question I just mentioned is that 73 per cent of all crimes are committed by persons under 25, in other words, the whole ailment is due to the collapse of the family and the early debauchery of the off-springs.

We, Arabs, indeed, admit and do feel our backwardness compared to the West and are committed to catching up such a feeling is in my view a national goal, but we should not follow the West in everything. The West could learn from us today and tomorrow how to build a good family.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awsat.

India angry over arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31 (AP) — The Indian government reacted sharply Monday to reports that the United States was stepping up arms sales to Pakistan and summoned U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Goheen to talk about it.

A U.S. embassy official confirmed that Goheen discussed the arms issue "among other things" but said there were no details available on a new arms agreement with Pakistan. Deals had been on a cash-only basis since Washington cut economic and military aid last April after disclosing what it said was reports of a Pakistan nuclear arms program.

Indian newspapers, under headlines "USA to rearm Pakistan," reported from Washington that the decision was part of the angry U.S. reaction to the Soviet role in the coup which last week toppled the government in Afghanistan, a neighbor of Pakistan.

The reports, which did not quote government sources, upset many Indian officials and could become an issue in the current Indian general election campaign. India and Pakistan, traditional military rivals, have fought three wars.



UPSEY DAISEY: Ginger fell through some boards into an old well Christmas day and was located by her owner, W.A. Gray, until one and a half day later. Here, winch operator Ted Nash, (left), and stable owner Sid Huntley, with rope, lift the 9-year-old horse out of the hole. Gray said Ginger's calm personality probably kept her alive.

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